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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions

FOR THE YEAR

1333 Fasli

(6th October 1923 to 5th October 1924 A.D.)

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

HYDERABAD-DECCAN
BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS
1925

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PREFATORY NOTE

***T**HIS Report has been compiled entirely by Mr. Inayat Husain, B. A., Assistant Financial Secretary, under my general supervision to which I was able to give only such time as I could spare from other pressing work.*

HYDAR NAWAZ JUNG,
Finance Member.

GENERAL SUMMARY

1. DURING the year under report, Nawab Sir Faridoon-ul-Mulk Bahadur, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., Extraordinary Member of the Administration. Executive Council, having been relieved of his duties as President of the Council, His Exalted Highness was pleased to appoint Nawab Vali-ud-Dowlah Bahadur as Officiating President. Nawab Moin-ud-Dowlah Bahadur was appointed as Member in charge of the Department of Industries and Commerce.

2. The following were the more important events which took place General. during the year :—

- (i) His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by Her Excellency Lady Reading visited the State in November 1923, arriving in Hyderabad on the evening of 23rd and leaving on the evening of 25th idem. The visit was an unqualified success. The City Police did excellent work during Their Excellencies' stay at the Capital.
- (ii) At a special Convocation of the Osmania University held on the 22nd Azar 1333 F., the Honorary Degree of " Sultan-ul-Ulum " was presented to His Exalted Highness.
- (iii) Previous LL.B. Examination of the Osmania University was held for the first time and Final M.A. and LL.B. Classes were opened.
- (iv) The Jail Department was re-transferred from the control of the Director, Medical Department, to that of the Director General of District Police.
- (v) Riots broke out at Gulbarga between Mohamadans and Lingayats during the month of Moharram (Meher) when several places of worship were desecrated and one Superintendent of Police was shot dead during the affray. The outbreak was suppressed with the aid of police and troops called out from the Capital. With a view to prevent such riots in future, His Exalted Highness has commanded that the thickly populated towns of the districts should be garrisoned with detachments of Regular Forces, each 200 strong and fully equipped with machine guns. Necessary arrangements are being made for carrying out His Exalted Highness' Commands.

3. The total collection under all heads of Land Revenue was Rs. 282·96 lakhs in 1333 F., as against Rs. 272·64 lakhs in the Land Revenue. previous year. The total remissions granted were 56·25 lakhs as against 68·40 lakhs. The percentage of remissions to the total assessment (3,19,80,803) fell from 21·57 in 1332 F. to 17·59 in 1333 F., being 2·76 against 3·44 in Mahratwada and 29·56 against 36·36 in Telingana. With the exception of the Karimnagar district in the Telingana Division and the Raichur and Aurangabad districts in the Mahratwada Division all other districts showed a decrease in the proportion of remissions granted. The net demand under ryotwari land revenue including *Sivai Jamabandi* was Rs. 2,71,71,777. Of this, Rs. 36,065 were written off as irrecoverable and Rs. 2,60,14,234 were collected. The total arrears of ryotwari revenue at the close of 1333 F. was Rs. 45,18,315 against Rs. 44,49,456 in 1332 F., the heaviest arrears being in the Telingana districts. The arrears of revenue other than ryotwari at the close of 1333 F. were Rs. 12,32,171 against Rs. 10,74,248 in the preceding year. The constant increase in the amount of Land Revenue arrears is a matter of serious concern to the Government.

4. Original Survey operations were conducted in 3 villages of the Hyderabad Division and 47 villages of the Warangal Division. The total area surveyed measured 47,735 acres as against 2,39,969 in 1332 F. Original classification work was carried out in 3 villages of the Hyderabad Division and 39 villages of the Warangal division, the total area reclassified being 22,262 acres as against 1,38,526 acres in the preceding year. The fall in the areas originally surveyed and classified is (as explained in the Report of 1332 F.) due to the fact that the original survey and classification work throughout the Dominions is practically complete and at present the principal work of the Settlement department consists in revising original settlement work of taluks as their period of settlement expires. Revision work was undertaken in 774 villages of the Hyderabad division and 439 villages of the Warangal division. The total area revised measured 25,95,581 acres as against 22,96,227 acres in the preceding year. Revised rates were introduced in 361 villages of the Hyderabad division and 149 villages of the Warangal division. The increase in assessment amounted to Rs. 2,82,973.

5. During the year under report Inams of the aggregate value of Rs. 48,413 were confirmed in perpetuity and Inams worth Rs. 5,871 were resumed.

6. The gross Excise revenue increased from Rs. 1,63,46,756 in 1332 F. to Rs. 1,67,97,783 in 1333 F. Deducting compensations to Jagirdars and sums payable to the British Cantonments, etc. the net Excise revenue was Rs. 1,47,69,271 against Rs. 1,44,67,310 in the preceding year. The net revenue on account of country spirits, *sendhi* and *gulumhwa* flowers was Rs. 1,36,25,497 against Rs. 1,34,05,643 in 1332 F. The net opium revenue amounted to Rs. 8,48,919 as against Rs. 8,23,971 in the preceding year. The net income from *ganja* and *bhang* was Rs. 2,84,855 as against Rs. 2,37,696. Besides the ordinary Excise revenue there was an income of Rs. 35,143 from the sale of poisonous drugs as against Rs. 34,877 in the preceding year. It appears from the statement received from the Nazim, Excise Department, that the figures relating to consumption of liquor, opium and hemp drug have varied during the past ten years. The consumption of liquor in 1333 F. as compared with 1323 F. was 9,93,765 proof gallons against 11,69,173; that of opium 255 chests (of 70 seers each) against 369; and that of hemp drug 202 maunds against 350. The total expenditure of the Excise Department was Rs. 9,07,292 as against Rs. 8,97,701 in 1332 Fasli.

7. As a result of rectification of areas, the total forest area stood at 9,557.41 square miles as against 9,563.51 square miles, and 108.88 miles of new demarcation lines were cut during the year under report against 242.64 miles in 1332 F. There was considerable decrease in the area of fire protection (4,05,646 acres against 6,01,967 in 1332 F.) which was mainly in the Karimnagar and the Medak Divisions; in the former fire protection was limited to small selected areas, while in the latter only the felled coupes were fire protected. Natural reproduction from coppice was fair in all the Divisions of the Eastern Circle (except the Medak Division) and in two Divisions of the Western Circle, while regeneration from seed was not satisfactory in any Division. Attempts at artificial reproduction did not prove successful mainly on account of late rains. Thus on the whole the silviculture was not very satisfactory. The total area systematically exploited during the year under report was 25,940 acres as against 13,055 acres in 1332 F. During the year there was an appreciable increase in the Forest revenue (Rs. 15,38,975 against Rs. 12,01,971 in 1332 F.), while the total expenditure on the department fell from Rs. 8,42,779 in 1332 F. to Rs. 7,89,003 in 1333 Fasli.

8. Adding Rs. 6,25,552 on account of the 25 per cent. contribution made by the Sarf-i-Khas out of the receipts of the the Hyderabad and Secunderabad Customs houses and Sarf-i-Khas *Nakas* on the Gadag line, the total *Dewani* Customs revenue increased from Rs. 1,33,05,833 in 1332 F. to Rs. 1,38,08,987 in 1333 F. The

increase was mainly due to the increased imports of salt and foreign manufactures from overseas, principally cloth and haberdashery.

9. The number of estates under the control of the Court of Wards at the end of 1333 F. was 55 and the total receipts amounted to Rs. 24,85,852 against Rs. 32,95,109 in 1332 F. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 22,47,048, against Rs. 41,24,840 in the preceding year. The considerable decrease in the figures of receipts and expenditure is due to the figures for the Wanparti Estate not having been received in time for inclusion in the return. The outside liabilities amounted in all to Rs. 37,36,072. Of this sum, liabilities amounting to Rs. 2,20,096 were admitted whilst those amounting Rs. 7,75,496 were rejected leaving suits to the extent of Rs. 27,40,480 pending investigation at the close of the year in the Civil Courts and in the Court of Wards. The balance of admitted inter-estate and outside liabilities at the end of 1332 F. was Rs. 6,76,645. Adding the liabilities admitted during the year (Rs. 2,20,096) the total liabilities amounted to Rs. 8,96,741. Of this, Rs. 2,70,277 were paid off, leaving an unpaid balance of Rs. 6,26,464.

10. During 1333 F. 268 wells were sunk in the Dominions at an average cost of Rs. 196 per well. The total area irrigated by new wells was 373 acres against 952 in the previous year. Variations in the irrigation area are due to the varying amount of rainfall, the supply of water available in the wells, and also to the convenience and wishes of the cultivators.

11. There was no change in the Constitution of the Legislative Council during the year under report. Three Council and 68 Select Committee meetings were held in 1333 F. as against 3 and 12, respectively, in the previous year. The Legislative Council passed 5 Acts, and 2 Bills were before the Council at the close of the year.

12. As compared with the previous year, the total number of original cases instituted in the Civil Courts showed an increase of .92 per cent. (24,162 against 23,941) and 82.5 per cent. of the total litigation of the State was in the Munsiffs' Courts.

Including arrears the number of cases for disposal was 41,682 as against 40,995. Of these, 62.1 per cent. were disposed of. The average duration of a suit in contested cases increased from 315 days to 322 days, whilst the duration in uncontested cases decreased from 163 days to 154 days. The total number of applications for the execution of decrees was about the same as in the previous year (25,961 against 25,907). Of these, 61.9 per cent. were disposed of against 59.1 per cent. There was an increase of 6.2 per cent. in the number of regular Civil appeals and 1.4 per cent. in miscellaneous Civil appeals. The average duration of regular appeals increased from 222 days in 1332 F. to 230 in 1333 F., whilst that of miscellaneous appeals fell from 91 days to 90 days.

13. The total number of disposable cases before the criminal courts increased by 19.2 per cent. while the percentage of disposal was the same as in the preceding year, viz., 91.5. As before, the percentage of disposal was the highest in the Balda Courts and the lowest in the Sessions Courts. There was also increase in the total number of persons under trial for criminal offences (76,224 against 67,666). The percentage of convictions rose from 17 in 1332 F. to 22 in 1333 F. The average duration of original cases of all criminal courts fell from 39 days in 1332 F. to 35 in 1333 F. The total number of criminal appeals, revisions and confirmation cases before various courts was 4,382 and of these 3,588 were disposed of. The duration increased from 35 days to 56 days in the High Court and 65 days to 102 days in the Sessions Courts but fell from 54 days to 51 days in the Magistrates' Courts.

14. During the year under report, the number of true cases of cognizable crime rose from 1,238 to 1,320. The number of murder cases was the same as in the previous year, viz., 3. The nuisance cases showed an increase of 11.6 per cent. The percentage of

cases detected was almost the same as in the previous year (88·61 against 88·41). Out of 1,174 cases brought before the court, 1,084 were disposed of. The percentage of convictions rose from 65·4 in 1332 F. to 69·9 in 1333 F. The value of property reported to have been stolen was Rs. 57,100 against Rs. 80,817 in 1332 F. whilst the percentage of property recovered was 58·88 against 75·02.

15. The total number of cognizable cases fell from 5,390 to 5,175 or a decrease of 3·9 per cent. The total number of grave crimes was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 2,457, while the dacoity and robbery cases decreased from 62 and 119 to 54 and 112, respectively. There was a fall also in minor offences against persons and property (including miscellaneous offences), their number being 2,628 against 2,842. Of the cases under investigation (5,283 against 5,488) 69 per cent. were traced against 71 per cent. in 1332 F. Out of the total number of cases *challaned* by the Police (3,324) and those pending enquiry in the Courts (630), 3,254 cases were disposed of. The value of property reported to have been stolen in 1333 F. was Rs. 4,18,562 against Rs. 3,69,601. The value of property recovered was Rs. 1,51,485 against Rs. 1,57,674, the percentage of recovery being 36·1 against 42·6.

16. There was a fall in the total jail population and in the daily average strength, the former being 9,748 against 10,105 and the latter 1,908 against 2,151. The number of offences against jail rules was more than double of that in the preceding year (333 against 165). Eighteen convicts and 6 under-trial prisoners escaped during the year, and of these, 8 convicts and 4 under-trial prisoners were recaptured. The death rate per *mille* of the jail population rose from 14·8 in 1332 F. to 18·8 in 1333 F. The average cost per head of the daily average of the sick was Rs. 266-3-8 against Rs. 383-11-0, the decrease in the cost being chiefly due to the abolition of the Central Jail at Nizamabad.

17. The number of registrations effected during the year increased from 36,915 to 38,316 and the aggregate value of documents relating to transfer of property, mortgages, permanent and temporary leases, etc., rose from Rs. 2,86,82,231 to Rs. 3,06,51,344. There was increase in the receipts and a very slight decrease in the expenditure of the Registration Department, the former being Rs. 3,49,004 against Rs. 3,28,958 and the latter Rs. 1,66,315 against Rs. 1,66, 927.

18. The total receipts of the Hyderabad Municipality increased from Rs. 8,81,895 to Rs. 9,07,939, the main increase being under House Tax, Animal and Vehicle Tax and Municipal Fines. The expenditure also rose from Rs. 8,10,762 to Rs. 8,35,043, the excess being due to the purchase of necessities for the Peace Memorial Serai at Nampalli and of canvas pipes for the Fire Brigade : the upkeep of gardens on the Azam Jahi and Moazzam Jahi roads ; and the purchase of stationery for the Mir Mohallas and their establishments. The arrears of house tax remaining uncollected at the end of 1333 F. was 97,312 against 87,609 in 1332 Fash.

19. As before, there were 15 Districts and 103 Taluk Boards during the year under report. The year 1333 F. opened with a cash balance of Rs. 46,46,873. The total receipts collected during the year amounted to Rs. 22,55,412 against an expenditure of Rs. 20,77,933, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 48,24,352 at the close of 1333 F. Over and above the receipts of the Local Boards the Government contributed a sum of Rs. 5,00,000 which was utilized in connection with the various Water Work schemes undertaken in different districts, taluks and populated villages of commercial centres. At present, 891 schools are aided by the Local Boards and 1,204 schools are wholly maintained by them. Besides, the Local Boards grant aid to 7 Allopathic and 27 Ayurvedic dispensaries and maintain 77 Yunani dispensaries. The total amount spent over Education and Medical and Sanitation in 1333F. amounted Rs. 3,23,498 and Rs. 2,21,718, respectively. The amount spent by the Boards

over construction and repairs of buildings and roads aggregated Rs. 4,11,266 and Rs. 1,48,969, respectively. The Local Boards also spent Rs. 6,55,908 on conservancy and gardens.

20. The total expenditure of the Military Department in 1933 F. was Rs. 61,52,390 as against Rs. 59,01,994 in 1932 F. Military Department.

After the suppression of the Gulbarga riots which occurred during the year under report His Exalted Highness the Nizam ordered the Chief Commander of the Regular Troops to garrison the thickly populated towns in the districts with detachments of Regular Forces so that in the event of disturbances in future the garrisons with the aid of the local police force might be able to suppress them, obtaining necessary help from the Chief Military Depot at the Capital which should always be in readiness. Accordingly an army of 2,000 strong and fully equipped with machine guns, etc., was ordered to be collected and distributed as follows :—

(1)	Aurangabad, Gulbarga, Osmanabad, Raichur, Mominabad, Bidar, Nanded, Hingoli, Nizamabad, and Kazipet (Warangal)	200 men each or in all	2,000
(2)	Reserve	.. .. .	100
Total			2,100

With a view to garrison the district towns permanently in obedience to His Exalted Highness the Nizam's commands the work of selecting 2,000 men from Irregular Forces is going on and after giving them a thorough training for 2 or 3 years the Regular detachments of the districts will be removed to the Capital and replaced by the newly trained squadrons. Thus 481 men were enlisted during the year and their training was begun.

In March 1923 a select party of the Hyderabad Imperial Service Troops under the command of Majors Mohamed Azmatullah and Mirza Qadir Beg was sent to be present at the XVth Imperial Cavalry Brigade War Memorial at Delhi.

The sixtieth anniversary of the formation of Regular Troops took place during the year under report (March 1923).

21. As in the previous year, the Department of Agriculture was mainly occupied with the encouragement of long staple cotton known as "Hyderabad Gaorani." During the year, 9,150 candies of pure selected seed were purchased at a cost of Rs. 2,48,198 and distributed as *takavi* in 5 taluks of the Parbhani District and one taluk in the Bir District. The area sown with seed supplied by the Department was 3,28,567 acres. The Department was engaged in the encouragement of Eri Silk Industry and experiments with sugar-cane and its rotational crops, Combodia cotton, castor, ground-nuts, paddy and vegetable crops. Experiments were also conducted for reclamation of alkaline soils. A number of wells in different places were deepened by means of the Musto's boring machines and Calyx Core Drill. The number of the Agricultural Associations stood at 33 at the end of the year. The Agricultural Department issues a monthly journal in Urdu and also published bulletins on the cultivation and use of *Sagarmotta* (S. hemp) and leaflets on insect pests, etc.

22. The total rainfall in the Dominions for the monsoon period was 16 per cent. below the normal, being 25·82 inches against the average rainfall of 28·18 inches in the previous year. The South-West monsoon started late and there was no rain till the 28th June. But afterwards the monsoon became active, giving fairly good rain all over the Dominions except in the Raichur District where the *kharif* and early rice crops fared badly owing to deficient rainfall. The North-East monsoon commenced with scattered showers and the rabi sowings took place in time except in the taluks of Lingsugur and Sindhur in the Raichur District and Shorapur in the Gulbarga District where no sowings took place owing to the complete failure of

the North-East monsoon. Late rice cultivation was much restricted on account of supply of water in irrigation sources. On the whole, the season was not bad except in the Raichur District where on account of the failure of crops famine relief measures became necessary on a large scale.

23. The number of Co-operative Societies in the State rose by 9·8 per cent. (1,698 against 1,546) and the number of members in them by 8·6 per cent. (48,718 against 40,244). There were 19 Central Banks, 1,425 Agricultural and 254 Non-Agricultural Societies. The working capital of these banks and societies showed a rise of 11·6 per cent. against 7·6 in the previous year (Rs. 1,09,37,548 against Rs. 97,95,070) and of this the owned capital of the Societies (Share Money and Reserve Fund combined) exceeded that of the preceding year by Rs. 7,32,057 and amounted to Rs. 37,05,175 which comes to 33·8 per cent. of the total working capital. The total amount of loans from Government and Central Banks increased from Rs. 42,45,263 to Rs. 45,39,933. Including Rs. 14,18,765 advanced to the members of Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Societies during the year, the total outstanding against them was Rs. 63,00,712. Of this, Rs. 9,64,512 were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 53,36,200.

24. The number of Spinning and Weaving Mills in the State was the same as in the previous year, viz., 4. The number of cotton ginning and pressing factories increased from 235 to 250 and of other factories from 187 to 195, the main increase being in flour mills.

25. The aggregate value of the trade of the Dominions rose from 3,623 lakhs to 3,913 lakhs or a rise of 8 per cent. Compared with the previous year there was an increase 3·8 per cent. under imports and 12·5 per cent. under exports. The increase in the value of exports was mainly under cotton, linseed, castor seeds and sesamum while the decrease was under cotton-seed, and oil and ghee. The increase under imports was chiefly under piece goods, yarn, salt, fruits, gold and silver.

26. The construction of all the buildings connected with the Alcohol Factory at Kamareddi and the erection of machinery in the Distillery and Ether storage rooms were completed during the year. The work of erection in the Boiler and Power House is nearing completion. The Government Demonstration Weaving Factory at Hyderabad and three demonstration centres at Gulburga, Mahbubnagar and Armur have, as before, been giving practical training to the local weavers. During the year, no new centre was opened but at the request of a few institutions a trained staff was deputed to give instruction to students in weaving. In all, 152 slays and 116 dobbies were sold through an agent, while 26 slays and 41 dobbies were sold departmentally. The Industrial Laboratory at Hyderabad analysed 400 samples of different Government departments and private people and conducted experiments on such industrial subjects as (1) the manufacture of thymol from *ajwan* (2) the manufacture of glue and gelatin (3) the manufacture of boiled oil and polish from local raw materials as well as boot polish from the locally made methylated spirit and crude lac (4) the extraction of distempers from white clay found in the State, and (5) the refining of crude salt found in the Raichur district. It also undertook research work in connection with the following subjects during the year :—

1. Deterioration of sugar percentage and decrease in the yield of alcohol ;
2. Use of spent *mohwa* as field and garden crop manure ;
3. Sterilizing drinking water by chlorine method and
4. Extraction of oil from onion and garlic.

The Shahabad Cement Co., Limited, which was floated in 1922 was granted a debenture loan by the Government of B.G. Rs. 10 lakhs to enable them to complete the factory and start manufacture of cement.

27. The total expenditure on ordinary irrigation works amounted to Rs. 21,79,798 against Rs. 23,28,081 in the previous year. Beside these, the executive Staff of the Irrigation Branch carried out during the year the works of the Development Department, Special Buildings and Roads, Famine works and certain Capital works aggregating in all Rs. 9,88,129. Thus the total cost of works executed by the Irrigation Branch amounted to Rs. 31,67,922 against Rs. 29,22,658. The percentage of establishment charges (8,86,502 against Rs. 10,00,407) to the total expenditure on works was 27·98 against 34·22 in 1332 F. Expenditure amounting to Rs. 17,02,061 was incurred on the Himayatsagar project. Work in connection with the Nizamsagar project, the Mahbubnagar extension project, the Wyra project, the Palair project, the left bank canal of the Manjira project, the Royanpalli project and the Singabhopalam project was in progress during the year under report. The total amount spent over these projects in 1333 F. was Rs. 48,03,362 against the budget grant of Rs. 40,00,000.

The total amount spent by the General Branch on Works (Buildings and Communications) was Rs. 35,26,215 against Rs. 36,46,986. Rs. 13,83,629 were spent on buildings and Rs. 21,42,586 on communications. Besides the above, an expenditure of Rs. 2,05,853 was incurred during the year in the Architect's Circle for constructing the Begumpett Hostel (now Jagirdars' High School) and the Osmania Technical Institute for which funds were obtained from the departments concerned. Thus the total amount spent by the department on Works aggregated Rs. 37,32,068. The percentage of establishment charges (Rs. 8,09,283 against Rs. 8,28,365) on the total expenditure on Works (Rs. 37,32,068) was 21·6 against 22·7 in the previous year. The total expenditure incurred during the year on the Hyderabad Works was Rs. 3,43,754. Rs. 2,74,765 were spent on Works and Rs. 68,989 on Establishment. The principal building under construction was the Osmania General Hospital which is nearing completion, the total amount spent on it to the end of 1333 F. being Rs. 17,68,270. The construction of Jagirdars' School and Hostel at Begumpett was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 5,54,585.

28. The total receipts of the Telephone Department amounted to Rs. 1,33,211 as against Rs. 1,37,222 or a fall of 2·9 per cent. while the working expenses of the Department rose by 51·05 per cent. (Rs. 1,32,625 against Rs. 88,096), thus leaving a surplus of income over expenditure of Rs. 586 as against Rs. 49,126. The fall in the amount of surplus profit was due to depreciation and interest on the new capital outlay. Out of Rs. 10,00,000 sanctioned in 1332 F. for the reconstruction of the Telephone system which was started in 1329 F., the total expenditure to the end of 1333 F. aggregated Rs. 9,29,272.

29. During the year ending 30th September 1924 the section of the Kazipett-Bellarsha Railway line from Kazipett to Peddapalli, distance 46·98 miles, was opened for traffic on the 1st February. From Peddapalli to Ramgundum (11·77 miles) the line was opened on the 1st July 1925. Metre gauge goods trains were discontinued between Secunderabad and Hyderabad Broad Gauge Railway Station, and the 5·78 miles of metre gauge rails were removed from the track. At the close of 1333 F. the open mileage in the Dominions was 941·76 miles : 388·88 miles under broad gauge and 552·88 under metre gauge. The net earnings of the Broad Gauge system amounted to Rs. 48,99,114, giving a percentage of 8·29 on the capital expenditure against 9·90 in the previous year; those of the Hyderabad-Godavari Valley Metre Gauge line amounted to Rs. 44,29,999 yielding a percentage of 12·24 on the capital expenditure against 12·48 in 1332 F.; those of the Secunderabad-Kurnool line as far as Gudwal were Rs. 1,19,095 giving a percentage of 1·02 on the Capital outlay against 1·09 in 1332 F.; those of

the Purna-Hingoli Metre Gauge line were Rs. 84,122 giving a percentage of 2·73 on the Capital expended against 3·20 in the previous year ; and those of the Kazipett-Bellarsha Railway line as far as Peddapalli amounted to Rs. 13,739 which works out to 17 per cent. on the capital invested.

30. Compared with the previous year the out-turn of coal at the Singareni Collieries and at the Sasti and Paoni Collieries decreased by 9,499·6 tons and 4,154·75 tons, respectively, the royalty paid on the total output (6,19,725 tons) at the former was Rs. 69,719 and that on the total output (25,049·5 tons) at the latter was Rs. 3,131. There were 35 accidents resulting in 27 deaths at the Singareni Collieries, while at the Sasti Collieries there were 3 accidents. The income from Shahabad Stone quarries rose from Rs. 28,048 to Rs. 29,069.

31. The total number of post-offices decreased from 800 to 761 which works out to one post-office for every 108·5 square miles against every 103·3 square miles in the preceding year. The number of postal articles carried increased from 2,49,96,860 to 2,94,22,529. Including Rs. 19,20,957 deposited by the public in the Postal Savings Banks, the total amount to the credit of the depositors at the close of the year was Rs. 24,93,450, of which Rs. 12,35,220 were withdrawn, leaving Rs. 12,58,230 at the end of 1333 F. The total income of the Postal Department rose from Rs. 8,09,616 to Rs. 8,43,973 or an increase of 4·2 per cent. The expenditure also rose from Rs. 9,10,980 to Rs. 9,18,466, and as compared with receipts there was an excess expenditure of Rs. 74,493 against Rs. 1,01,364 in the previous year.

32. During the year under report, 1,34,82,483 silver coins, 1,21,21,636 bronze coins and 9,894 gold coins were minted. The total expenditure on the Mint Department was Rs. 2,29,696 as against Rs. 2,03,540 in the preceding year.

33. The total receipts from the sale of Stamp papers, etc., amounted to Rs. 17,97,188 as against Rs. 16,90,440 in 1332 F. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,98,398 against Rs. 1,57,907 in the preceding year.

34. The number of hospitals and dispensaries increased by 10 (70 against 60). The number of animals treated by the Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors on tour and in hospitals rose by 7·2 per cent. (1,32,596 against 1,23,690). Deaths from contagious diseases increased from 4,426 to 12,020, which is reported to be due to better notification of deaths by Revenue and other officials. The number of preventive inoculations rose from 11,967 to 17,009. The number of stallions in the stud at the end of 1333 F. was 60 against 58 in 1332 F. The expenditure incurred on the Veterinary Department during 1333 F. was Rs. 2,99,335 against Rs. 2,64,989 in the previous year.

35. There was an increase in the total number of hospitals and dispensaries in the State (146 against 132) and in the total number of patients treated in them (11,27,973 against 10,33,638). The daily average of indoor patients as well as outdoor patients was higher than that of the preceding year by 9·89 in the case of former and by 836·40 in the case of the latter. The total number of articles examined in the Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory showed a slight decrease (1,549 against 1,564) and of these, 995 were examined chemically and 554 bacteriologically. The medico-legal cases examined numbered 180 against 186 in 1332 F. The laboratory continued to treat cases bitten by rabid animals, obtaining the necessary vaccine from the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor. The number of such cases during the year was 139 (138 bitten by dogs and 1 by monkey) against 125 in the previous year. The total expenditure incurred on the Medical Department was Rs. 11,78,054 against Rs. 11,58,297 in 1332 Fasli.

36. The total number of vaccinations successfully performed decreased from 1,03,090 to 1,01,598. The total expenditure incurred by the Department on vaccination was

Rs. 49,979 against Rs. 47,472 in 1882 F., the average cost for each successful operation being 7 annas 9 pies against 7 annas and 4 pies in the preceding year.

37. Compared with the previous year there was an increase in the total number of births (1,13,244 against 1,09,307) as well as of deaths (1,43,494 against 1,35,865). The birth rate and the death rate per *mille* of population increased from 8·84 to 9·16 and from 10·99 to 11·61, respectively. Thus the death rate per *mille* of population was in excess of birth rate by 2·45 against 2·15 in the previous year. Of the total number of deaths, fevers alone accounted for 82,812 deaths. Of all districts in the Dominions, Raichur and Nizamabad suffered most from cholera; Raichur, Hyderabad City and Atraf-e-Balda from fevers; Parbhani, Bidar, Nanded and Osmanabad from plague.

As before, there were 15 travelling dispensaries. The number of villages visited by them was 1,175 against 1,335 in the previous year, while the number of patients treated was 18,946 against 24,109. Besides, they performed surgical operations (480), plague inoculations (4,143) and vaccinations (5,414). The total cost of the dispensaries amounted to Rs. 70,682 against Rs. 1,09,499 in 1332 Fasli.

38. There were 9 Government and 16 aided Yunani and Ayurvedic dispensaries in the Hyderabad City. The number of patients treated in these dispensaries decreased from 14,03,335 to 13,21,986 in the previous year. There was also a fall in the surgical cases which numbered 1,07,087 against 1,20,155. The total amount spent on this Department was Rs. 1,32,090 against Rs. 1,44,203 in the previous year.

39. The number of lunatics in the Lunatic Asylum increased from 125 to 223. Of these, 59 were discharged cured, 19 were committed to the care of their relatives and 12 died, leaving 133 lunatics at the end of the year. The total expenditure on the Asylum was Rs. 25,816 against Rs. 20,379 and the average cost per head was Rs. 196-14-1 against Rs. 168-6-10 in the previous year.

40. The number of educational institutions (Government, Aided and Recognized) fell from 4,141 to 4,040 while the number of pupils rose from 2,41,121 to 2,42,398. The fall in the number of institutions was mainly due to the abolition of Primary Schools of the experimental type, the savings effected being utilized for overhauling and reorganizing 54 Government and 12 Local Fund Schools. These Experimental Schools, as their name implies, are purely tentative and are started in the most backward areas. If they prosper and attract a sufficient number of students they are converted either into Local Fund or Shahi Primary Schools with the required staff and equipment; otherwise they are abolished in the interests of more deserving schools. During the year the Final M.A. and LL.B. Classes were opened in the Osmania University. Senior Intermediate Classes in the College Departments of the City High School, Hyderabad, and the Aurangabad High School and Junior Intermediate Class in the **Zenana** High School, Nampalli, were also opened during the year. The year under review will be memorable in the history of the University for the fact that at a Special Convocation held on the 22nd Azur 1333 F., the Degree of "Sultan-ul-Ulum" was presented to His Exalted Highness. The total expenditure on education fell from Rs. 70,18,072 to Rs. 68,29,902, and of this, Rs. 46,19,481 were for direct expenditure and Rs. 22,10,421 for indirect expenditure.

The number of students in the Arts Faculty of the Osmania University rose from 418 to 515 and the results of the University Examinations were also very creditable. In the Previous LL.B. Examination, 26 out of 40 candidates were successful. For the B.A. Examination, 87 appeared and 55 passed. Besides, 11 candidates in the B. A. Examination passed in one group only. Out of 179 candidates who appeared for the Intermediate Examination 114 were successful. In addition to these, 18 candidates in the Intermediate

Examination passed in one group only. During the year two female candidates appeared privately, one for the B. A. and the other for the Intermediate Examination, and both of them were successful.

The strength of the Nizam College rose from 221 to 261 and the results produced by the College were very satisfactory. Six candidates sat for the B. Sc., Degree and 14 for the B. A. Degree Examination of the Madras University; 4 of the former and 11 of the latter were successful in obtaining the degree. Two candidates appeared in the Preliminary English Examination for B. A. Honours and both of them were successful, and of the 8, who appeared for the B. Sc. Degree Preliminary Examination, 5 were successful. Seventy-one candidates sat for the Intermediate Examination and 43 passed. Of the candidates that failed in the B. A. Degree Examination, 2 passed in Part I and one in Part II, and of those in the Intermediate Examination, 9 passed in Part I and 4 in Part II.

The number of English High Schools remained the same as in the preceding year, viz., 15, while the Osmania High Schools increased from 11 to 15. The results of the High School Leaving Certificate Examination and that of the Osmania Matriculation Examination were satisfactory. In the Primary Schools for boys the number of pupils increased from 1,69,391 to 1,70,616.

41. There was an increase in the number of books published during the year, 268 as against 258 in the preceding year.
Literature and Press. Among these, 107 dealt with Theology and Ethics, 58 with Law, 9 with History, 6 with Poetry and Drama, and the remainder with Education, Fiction, Hygiene, etc. Besides these, 11 books bearing on various Sciences and Arts, History and Philosophy were also published by the Translation Bureau. The Dairat-ul-Mariff Press printed during the year the 3rd and 4th Volumes of the famous book "*Mustadrik*" and also published 3 other famous Arabic books, viz., *Masaal-Mutafarika* (relating to, medicine, etc.), *Istahsan-ul-Khouz* (relating to Muslim Theology), and *Masafat-ush-Sharkiya* (relating to Astronomy). Six new presses were opened and license was given for publication of 3 periodicals.

42. The Milne-Shaw Seismograph and the Drum Chronograph with the transit instrument were installed during the year. The
Nizamiah Observatory. work connected with the Astrographic Catalogue continued to form the chief item of the year's programme. 70 photographs were taken with the Astrographic Equatorial telescope and measures of 56 plates were completed. The remaining portion of the MSS. of Vol. V (Zone 21°) was sent to the Press and the standard co-ordinates (R. A. 14^h to C^h) were computed for the reference stars (in Dec. 23°) from the Cordoba Catalogue, and reductions for 52 plates in this Zone completed. Eleven plates were taken with a single long exposure on a region with centre in Dec. 17° preceded and followed by exposures of equal duration on a suitable Harvard standard region. Some methods were being investigated for the revision of photographic magnitude of the Hyderabad Catalogue and experiments were also made for determining proper motions by exposing a plate on the glass side and superposing it on the original negative for comparison. The Grubb Equatorial telescope commenced its observations from May 1924 and 35 observations were made—the transit of Mercury on May 8th and two lunar eclipses being carefully observed.

43. The accounts for 1333 F. show that the ordinary Service receipts
Government Income and Expenditure. exceeded the original estimate by 35·29 lakhs (752·07 net against 716·78 estimate) while the ordinary Service expenditure was less than the estimated expenditure by 45·21 lakhs (615·27 net against 660·48 estimate). As a result of better husbanding of resources and exercise of economy by the departments owing to the inducements held out by the departmentalization of finances, the aggregate result in the year 1333 F. was much better than the preceding year. The ordinary Service surplus was 136·80 lakhs against 99·15 lakhs Actuals for 1332 F., 40·53 lakhs Normal of 1332 F. and 56·30 lakhs Original Estimate for 1333 F. After providing for 25 lakhs on account of Famine Insurance

(15·00) and Debt Redemption (10·00) and meeting the Extraordinary Net Expenditure of 11·84 lakhs the year still leaves a surplus of 100·46 lakhs, of which 29·24 lakhs was placed to the credit of the departments and 71·22 lakhs was the net surplus to Government which was better by 48·08 lakhs and 55·69 lakhs, respectively, than the Original and the Normal of 1333 F. and by 39·22 than the Actuals of 1332 F. The coins issued for circulation amounted to Rs. 93·15 lakhs and those withdrawn from circulation to 3·08 lakhs.

The Budget provision for Capital undertakings was 122·67 lakhs against which the actual expenditure incurred was 79·56 lakhs. The Estimates and Actuals are compared below :—

	Heads		Original Estimate	Actuals
Irrigation	..	..	40·00	48·81
Railway Construction and Compensation	..	..	75·00	27·89
Electricity	..	..	2·00	·80
Workshop	..	..	·50	·05
Printing ..	..	..	1·61	1·51
Telephone	..	..	2·06	2·82
Industries	..	..	1·50	4·18
Total	..	..	122·67	79·56

The total expenditure (net) on Investments was 14·19 lakhs of which 5·83 lakhs were invested in Singareni Collieries and 8·36 lakhs in 3½ per cent. British Government Promissory Notes to build up the Reserve for Interest Bearing Deposits.

The year 1333 F. opened with a balance of 544·85 lakhs and closed with 458·93 lakhs.

44. Excluding notes in Government Treasuries and the Hyderabad Branch of the Imperial Bank of India the total value of notes in circulation in 1333 F. was 232·68 lakhs against 159·87 lakhs in the previous year. The percentage of each denomination of notes to gross circulation (Rs. 2,55,28,919) was as follows on the last day of 1333 Fasli :—

One Rupee Notes	..	..	0·03
Five do	..	..	9·70
Ten do	..	..	39·83
One Hundred Rupee Notes	..	..	50·44

45. The expenditure on account of religious and charitable grants rose from Rs. 10,06,022 to Rs. 11,63,158, the increase being mainly due to Rs. 1,16,696 granted for repairs to Masjid-i-Aqsa. An account of the measures introduced in the Religious Department by the Sadr-us-Sudur will be found in para. 372 of the Report.

46. As before, there were 8 main and feeder lines and 39 sub-stations. The number of consumers including Secunderabad increased from 3,648 to 4,027. The total energy sold during the year showed an increase of 6·9 per cent. (59,05,081 units against 55,22,176 units) thus enhancing the revenue by 6·3 per cent. (8,67,752 against Rs. 8,15,882). The net profit of the Department, after deducting the cost of generation and distribution and the depreciation amount was Rs. 93,269 or 2·2 per cent. on the capital outlay (Rs. 42,05,484) as against 4·5 per cent. in the preceding year. The fall in profits was due

to the working of both the Power Stations and the appearance of plague epidemic.

47. The value of work turned out during the year was Rs. 5,14,243 against Rs. 4,99,702 or a rise of 2·9 per cent. After deducting the total expenditure of Rs. 5,12,019 incurred during the year from the total receipts the net profit of the Department amounted to Rs. 2,224.

48. The works in progress during 1333 F. were chiefly the construction of the Padshahi Ashur Khana Road ; improvement of Mussallam Jung Garden, Mogulpura and Topeka Sancha quarters ; widening of Afzul Shahi Road and Pathergatti Road ; construction of Afzul Sagar storm water drain, storm water drains in Sultan Shahi, Nampalli and Lingampalli ; construction of compound walls round grave-yards at Nampalli and Mussallam Jung Garden and construction of Goods Shed road from Kachiguda Station ; and Mir Jumla Tank Scheme. The total expenditure on works amounted to Rs. 7,49,630 and on establishment to Rs. 1,23,808.

49. As usual, the Statistical Department prepared the weekly season and price reports, crop forecasts, statement relating to inland trade and periodical returns regarding Joint-Stock Companies. Statistics were also compiled and published in respect of large industrial establishments, Spinning and Weaving Mills, Agriculture and Wages. The rainfall statistics for 30 years (1304-1333 F.), the statistics of house rents in Hyderabad, Residency Bazaars, and the Cantonments of Secunderabad and Bolarum for the septennium (1323-1329 F.), and the Postal statistics for the quinquennium (1325-1329 F.) were compiled during the year. Partial statistics were collected concerning mortality on account of snake bite and attacks of wild animals. Besides these the statistical charts showing the course of prices and quantities of certain commodities of commercial importance for the period 1320-1330 F. were prepared. Another useful compilation undertaken by the department was the Statistical Abstract of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions containing statistics of general interest relating to all the departments of the State. This covers a period of 10 years (1320-1330 F.) and contains 101 tables, of which, 50 have been finished.

50. The compilation of tables required for the Statistical Volume of each District (34 in number) has been undertaken. During the year, 30 tables were prepared for the Aurangabad District, 12 for the Gulbarga District, and 9 for the Bidar District. The tables prepared for other districts vary from 8 to 1. It is hoped that the Table Volumes of all the districts and the first Volumes of the districts of Aurangabad, Gulbarga and Bidar will be ready by next year.

51. A detailed list of survey numbers (made over by the Revenue Department and the Forest Department for purpose of colonization in accordance with the decision of the Development Board) was published during the year showing whether they were fit or unfit for cultivation and whether they contained any source of irrigation and the name of the taluk and village where they existed and their distance from the Railway Station. The above list also contained survey numbers of all taluks of the Adilabad District, 6 taluks of the Warangal District, one taluk of the Karimnagar District and one taluk of the Mahbubnagar District, their total area being 6,77,626 acres. Of this, 4,09,682 acres of land were shown as fit for cultivation and 2,67,944 acres unfit for cultivation. Owing to frequent corrections in the total area of land made over for colonization and settlement of objections, the work of distribution of blocks to the purchasers could not be started, with the result that out of Rs. 6,08,311 paid by the purchasers, Rs. 92,907 were withdrawn by them.

The total grant provided in the budget for communications, buildings and irrigation works under this Department in 1333 F. was Rs. 12,76,874, but the actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,70,788. Of this, Rs. 5,46,845 were

spent on works, Rs. 2,86,025 on establishment and Rs. 87,868 on tools and plant.

52. Of the monuments inspected during the year the historical fort at Parenda is the most important. This fort, which *Archæology.* dates back to the Bahmani period, is interesting for the very high skill in Military Engineering, its fortifications, and the mosque it possesses which is a gem of the early Muslim style of the Deccan. The work of clearing and fixing the frescoes at Ajanta has been going on steadily. In the field of inscriptions, a Canarese record was discovered by the Director at Bodhan while inspecting the mosque there. It refers to the reign of the Chalukya King Trailokyamalla (Somesvara I) and bears a date corresponding to A.D. 1056. Another inscription engraved on three copper plates was discovered by fishermen in a river at Beyrkor in Bodhan Taluk of the Nizamabad District. The plates belong to the reign of the great Queen Rudramamba and are important for the history of the Kakatiyas. They mention some feudal princes not known from the Kakatiya records published so far. The date corresponds to A.D. 1273. These inscriptions will be published in the Hyderabad Archæological Series. During the year under review, 605 coins consisting of 151 gold, 400 silver and 54 copper or other metal, were added to the Numismatic Cabinet of the Hyderabad Museum. Some of the coins prove the existence of a rare Mughal Mint at Parenda (Osmanabad District) and Kamkurti (Gulbarga District). In the field of conservation Rs. 15,298 were spent during the year on account of repairs done to mosques, tombs, temples and caves, etc., The repairs to the famous Thousand-pillared temple at Hanamkonda which had been going on for several years were completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 33,789.

53. The work turned out by the Press during the year was very encouraging. As compared with the previous year *Government Central Press.* there was an increase of 10·3 per cent. in the number of pages composed, 24·3 per cent. in the impressions printed, 9·2 per cent. in the number of Litho pages composed and 17·5 per cent. in the impressions printed thereon. There was, however, a slight fall in the binding work. Besides perforation, embossing, ruling, numbering, Vandyke work was also done by the Press. Fairly good work was done in the Nastaliq type. Two good calligraphists have been trained and the work of cutting one series of punches is nearing completion and the types cast from them are expected by the Superintendent to be as perfect as modern mechanical efficiency can effect. There was an increase in the total receipts (Rs. 1,94,091 against Rs. 1,83,948) as well as in the total expenditure (Rs. 1,89,959 against Rs. 1,74,490) of the Press Department, resulting in a profit of Rs. 4,132 only against Rs. 9,458 in 1332 F. The fall in the profit is chiefly due to the faulty schedule of rates which does not allow of the Press getting full credit for the actual cost of work done for the public offices in spite of improvement in the quality of work turned out by the Press with the up-to-date machinery with which it has been equipped; to the depreciation charges on plant and machinery having amounted to as much as Rs. 27,588 during the year; and to short working hours of the Press operatives owing to the prevalence of plague. The recommendations made for revising the existing schedule of rates by Rao Bahadur K. Jagadisan, Examiner of Government of India Press Accounts after his inspection of the Press, have been approved by the Honourable the Finance Member.

CHAPTER I.

Physical and Political Geography.

SECTION I.

Physical Features, etc.

1. *Vide* pages 1 to 15 of the Companion Volume to the General Administration Report for 1331 F.

SECTION II.

Historical Summary.

2. *Vide* pages 15 to 22 of the Companion Volume to the General Administration Report for 1331 F.

SECTION III.

Form of Administration.

3. *Vide* pages 22 to 28 of the Companion Volume to the General Administration Report for 1331 F.

SECTION IV.

Civil Divisions.

4. *Vide* pages 28 to 34 of the Companion Volume to the General Administration Report for 1331 F.

SECTION V.

Details of the Census for 1330 F. (1921.)

5. *Vide* pages 34 to 43 of the Companion Volume to the General Administration Report for 1331 F.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the Land.

SECTION I.

Land Revenue.

Rajah Fateh Nawazwant Bahadur, Revenue Member, remained in charge of the Land Revenue Department throughout the year under report.

2. The total net collections under all heads of land revenue including arrears and excess collections but excluding revenue from attached Jagirs and Inams (which is credited to Debt Heads) amounted to Rs. 2,82,96,185 as against Rs. 2,72,63,581 in 1332 Fasli.

3. The total extent of ryotwari holdings aggregated 2,15,22,177 acres as against 2,14,23,872 in 1332 F. or a net increase of 98,305 acres. The gross assessment of the holdings amounted to Rs. 3,19,80,803 as against Rs. 3,17,14,492 in 1332 F., showing an increase of Rs. 2,66,311 over the preceding year. Remissions granted amounted to Rs. 56,25,119 against Rs. 68,39,833 in 1332 F., the percentage of remissions to total assessment being 17·59 against 21·57 in the previous year. The percentage in Mahrattwada was 2·76 as against 3·44 and in Telingana 29·56 as against 36·36. In Telingana the highest remission as in the previous year was in Medak (40·81 per cent. against 60·01 per cent.) and the lowest in Adilabad (8·08 per cent against 12·24 per cent.).

It is noteworthy that all the districts in Telingana except Karimnagar showed a decrease in the proportion of remissions granted.

4. Details of remissions granted under various heads in 1333 F. and 1332 F. are given below :—

Items	1332 F.	1333 F.
	O.S. Rs.	O.S. Rs.
Excess or defect of water	42,53,602	38,06,651
Breached irrigation sources	3,28,931	3,40,629
Submergence of land prior to cultivation	34,554	59,749
Talaf-i-Mal or remission for failure of crops	3,36,443	54,845
Remission for change of crop or season or source of irrigation including remission of one crop in double crop lands for want of water	14,38,270	12,81,672
Cash remissions on account of double crop cultivation	1,36,603	1,47,379
Other remissions	3,16,430	4,34,694
Total	68,39,833	56,25,119

5. The net demand under ryotwari land revenue including *Sivai Jamabandi* amounted to Rs. 2,71,71,777. Of this, Rs. 36,065 were written off as irrecoverable and Rs. 2,60,14,234 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 11,21,478 at the close

of 1333 F. The percentage of collections to net demand was 95·73 as against 97·12 in the preceding year. In Mahrattwada the highest percentage of collections was in Parbhani and Osmanabad, being cent per cent., and the lowest in Raichur (77·99) owing mainly to the prevalence of famine conditions in certain taluks necessitating the postponement of *Kharif* and *Rabi Kists* to next year, while in Telingana the highest percentage was in Karimnagar (98·97) and the lowest in Warangal (88·30). The demand on account of arrears including *Sivai Jamabandi* additions during the course of the year amounted to Rs. 44,63,906. Out of this, Rs. 2,93,809 were written off and Rs. 7,73,260 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 33,96,837 to be collected at the close of the year. Including the balance of current demand remaining, the total recoverable arrears at the close of 1333 F. was Rs. 45,18,315 against Rs. 44,49,456 at the close of the previous year. The heaviest arrears were in the districts of Warangal (15·39 lakhs), Medak (9·46 lakhs), Raichur (4·73 lakhs), Aurangabad (2·74 lakhs), Mahbubnagar (2·33 lakhs), Karimnagar (1·43 lakhs) and Nizamabad (1·16 lakhs).

The increase of arrears in the Raichur district is due to the famine conditions already referred to. The heavy arrears in the Aurangabad district are a legacy of the famine which prevailed in 1329 and 1330 F. It is, however, satisfactory to note that the arrears which amounted to Rs. 19,21,248 in 1330 F. steadily came down to Rs. 2,74,147 at the close of the year under report, and it is hoped that by next year normal condition will be established. The increase of arrears in Gulbarga is also ascribed to bad seasons. The rest of the Mahrattwada districts have shown an improvement except Bidar where the increase, though small, is unaccounted for.

The Telingana districts, however, show generally an increase in outstandings, and what improvement was shown in the collection of current demand would appear to have been neutralized by slackness in the collection of arrears. Unless collection of arrears also proceeds vigorously there can be no hope of the arrears ever decreasing. Nalgonda, Adilabad and Karimnagar, however, deserve credit for having reduced their outstandings.

6. With the exception of the districts of Raichur and Mahbubnagar, the total number of coercive processes issued during the year was 302 as against 503 in the previous year the largest number issued being in the district of Nalgonda (129).

7. The following statement shows the current demand and collections, Other sources of Land Revenue. etc., under other heads of land revenue :—

Heads				Demand including Sivai Jamabandi	Collections excluding excess collections	Amounts written off
				O. S. Rs.	O. S. Rs.	O. S. Rs.
Peshkash and Maktapan	..	..	..	9,89,461	7,49,887	269
Fruit Trees	..	..	..	87,416	69,665	81
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	6,26,005	5,61,356	537
Total				16,52,882	18,80,908	887

The arrears under other sources of land revenue on account of previous years together with *Sivai Jamabandi* additions during 1333 F. amounted to Rs. 10,82,900. Of this amount, Rs. 1,13,922 were collected and Rs. 7,894 were written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,61,084 at the end of 1333 F. Adding to this the uncollected balance of current demand, the total arrears of revenue other than ryotwari at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 12,32,171 as against Rs. 10,74,248 at the close of 1332 Fasli.

SECTION II.

Survey and Settlement.

8. As in 1332 F., the duties of Settlement Commissioner were carried on by Nawab Fasih Jung Bahadur in his capacity as Revenue Secretary.

Control.

9. Original survey operations were carried out in 3 villages of the Hyderabad Division and 47 villages of the Warangal Division. The total area surveyed aggregated 47,735 acres as against 2,39,969 acres in 1332 F., the average cost being 6 annas 4 pies per acre as against 3 annas in 1332 Fasli.

Original Survey.

10. Original classification work was done in 3 villages of the Hyderabad Division and 39 villages of the Warangal Division. The total area reclassified was 22,262 acres as against 1,38,526 acres in the preceding year, the average cost per acre being the same as in 1332 F., viz., 2 annas 10 pies.

Original Classification.

11. Revision work was undertaken in 774 villages of the Hyderabad Division and 439 villages of the Warangal Division. The total area revised measured 25,95,581 acres as against 22,96,227 acres in 1332 F. The average cost remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 2 annas 5 pies per acre.

Revision Work.

12. During the year under report revised rates were announced in 361 villages of the Hyderabad Division and 149 villages of the Warangal Division. The increase in assessment in the two Divisions amounted to Rs. 2,82,973.

Announcement of Rates.

13. There were altogether 74 boundary dispute cases for disposal during the year, of which, 27 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 47 at the close of the year.

Boundary Disputes.

14. During the year under report, 1,413 maps were prepared at a cost of Rs. 24,079 as against 2,036 maps at Rs. 25,867 in the preceding year. The total number of maps printed was 27,819 as against 27,943 in the previous year, the total cost being Rs. 15,129 as against Rs. 20,661 in 1332 Fasli.

Survey Maps.

15. The cost of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 4,98,153 as against Rs. 4,97,600 in 1332 Fasli.

Cost of the Department.

SECTION III.

Inam Settlement.

16. Nawab Rafat Yar Jung Bahadur continued as Nazim up to 27th Ardebehisht 1333 F. when he retired from service and the duties of his post were temporarily discharged by Nawab Fasih Jung Bahadur, Revenue Secretary, up to the close of the year. Nawab Rahim Yar Jung Bahadur continued as Additional Nazim throughout the year under report.

Control.

17. During the year under report, inams of the aggregate value of Rs. 48,413 were confirmed in perpetuity and inams worth Rs. 5,871 were resumed.

Result of Inam Enquiries.

18. The following statement shows the nature and value of inam
Classification of Inam Claims. claims disposed of :—

Classification of Inam Claims					Value Confirmed	Value Resumed
					O. S. Rs.	O. S. Rs.
Jagirs	..	..	..	..	29,776	368
Maqtas	..	..	..	..	8,483	4,099
Agrahars	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inams	..	..	..	..	4,158	1,044
Seri lands	..	..	..	..	4,496	240
Cash revenue	..	..	..	..	1,500	116
Total					48,413	5,871

19. The number of Inam certificates issued during the year under
Inam Certificates. report was 54 as against 42 in the preceding year.

SECTION IV.

Excise.

20. Moulvi Abdul Latif Khan Sahib (Nawab Latif Yar Jung Bahadur)
Control. continued as Excise Commissioner during the year under report.

21. Excluding revenue from poisonous drugs, the gross Excise Revenue
Total Excise Revenue. during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,67,97,783 as against Rs. 1,63,46,756 in the previous year. Deducting compensation due to Jagirdars and Sarf-i-Khas *Ilaqa*, sums payable to the British Cantonments, price of opium and commission paid to opium vendors, the net excise revenue was Rs. 1,47,59,271 against Rs. 1,44,67,310 in 1332 F. Out of the above collections, the sum paid to the Residency on account of the revenue of Secunderabad and Aurangabad Cantonments amounted to Rs. 9,55,189 as against Rs. 9,36,373 in 1332 F. It may be noted that the gross revenue in 1333 F. and 1332 F. increased over the departmental figure by Rs. 10,73,526 and Rs. 7,22,233, respectively.

22. The total collection on account of country spirits, *sendhi* and *gul-*
Revenue from country spirits, *mowha* flowers amounted to Rs. 1,51,88,431 as against
Sendhi & Gulmowha. Rs. 1,49,49,581 in the previous year. Deducting Rs. 6,25,838 payable to Jagirdars as compensation and Rs. 9,37,096 to the British Cantonment authorities, the net revenue from country spirits, *sendhi* and *gulmowha* was Rs. 1,36,25,497 as against Rs. 1,34,05,643 in 1332 Fasli.

23. The net Excise Revenue of the Secunderabad Town and Canton-
Cantonment Abkari. ment together with revenue derived from opium and *Ganja* paid to the Residency during the year under report was Rs. 8,77,948 as against Rs. 8,59,132 in 1332 F. In addition to the above amount a further sum of Rs. 77,241 were paid to the Residency for the use of the Aurangabad Cantonment.

24. During the year under report, 255 chests (of 70 seers each), 63
Opium. seers and 38 tolas of opium were imported from Malwa as against 184 chests, 57 seers and 70 tolas in 1332 F. The total income under this head was Rs. 13,16,398 as against Rs. 11,51,380 in the previous year. Deducting from this the compensation due to Jagirdars (Rs. 31,119) and the Sarf-i-Khas *Ilaqa* (Rs. 31,550), the amount payable to the British Cantonment (Rs. 12,170), the price of opium (Rs. 1,92,582) and commission to vendors (Rs. 10,058), the net opium

revenue amounted to Rs. 8,48,919 as against Rs. 8,28,971 in the preceding year.

25. The total income from the sale of *ganja* and *bhang* increased from Rs. 2,45,795 in 1332 F. to Rs. 2,92,944 in 1333 F. Hemp Drugs. Deducting Rs. 2,176 on account of compensation due to Jagirdars and Rs. 5,923 payable to British Cantonment authorities, the net income was Rs. 2,84,855 as against Rs. 2,37,696 in the previous year.

26. The income derived from the sale of poisonous drugs was Rs. 35,143 Poisonous Drugs. as against Rs. 34,877 in the preceding year.

27. During the year under report the number of liquor and *sendhi* shops was reduced from 30,576 to 30,298. The total Consumption of Liquor. consumption of liquor, however, increased from 8,57,993 proof gallons to 9,93,765. The increase was due to better agricultural seasons and the general prosperity of the ryots.

28. The total number of Abkari cases including those pending disposal in the preceding year was 74. Conviction was obtained in 17 cases and one case was dismissed, leaving Abkari Offences. 56 cases pending at the close of the year. The fines realized amounted to Rs. 525. The cases taken up for departmental enquiry were 3,834. Of these, 1,014 cases were disposed of (in 893 cases the offenders were fined and 121 cases were dismissed for want of proof), leaving 2,820 cases pending at the close of the year.

29. The total expenditure on the Excise Department amounted to Rs. 9,07,292 as against Rs. 8,97,701 in the previous Cost of the Department. year. The percentage of expenditure to revenue was 5·41 as against 5·49 in 1332 Fasli.

SECTION V.

Forest.

30. Nawab Hamid Yar Jung Bahadur was in charge of the department throughout the year except for 29 days (from Control. 5th Thir to 3rd Amerdad) when he was on privilege leave and his Personal Assistant held charge.

31 As a result of the rectification of areas the total Forest area stood at 9,557·41 sq. miles at the end of 1333 F. as against Forest Area. 9,563·51 sq. miles at the end of 1332 F. as shown below :—

Particulars					1332 F.	1333 F.
Protected Forests	..	..	..	..	6,925·98	6,969·68
Open Forests	..	..	..	..	2,637·53	2,587·73
Total					9,563·51	9,557·41

32. 108·88 miles of new demarcation lines were cut during the year under report against 242·64 miles in 1332 F., the Demarcation. average cost of demarcation being Rs. 4-0-10 against Rs. 2-0-11 in 1332 F. 7,430·16 miles of old lines were recleared at a cost of Rs. 1,416-14-6. The total length of demarcation lines (artificial and natural) came up to 11,307·13 miles as against 10,598·48 miles in 1332 Fasli.

33. During the year under report 30 forest blocks in different divisions covering an area of 94,094 acres were surveyed Forest Survey. with Prismatic Compass. The Survey of India Party surveyed the Forest blocks of Jhally, Naikpalli, Jamidullapalli, Ingurti, Nainal, Kesamudram, Dhanasari, Laximpur, Parwatgiri, Mahbubabad, Anantharam and Rajole blocks situated in the Hanamkonda Division.

During the year 4 working plans covering an area of 33,248 acres were drawn up and the felling schemes for 7 Forest blocks in the Hanamkonda Division covering an area of 37,649 acres were prepared and submitted for sanction. Besides, preliminary felling schemes were drawn up for the extraction of timber and fuel in the protected forests of Konaram, and for exploitation of bamboo in the Singaram and Arsikota forests, aggregating in all 19,741 acres. During the year an area of 244·37 sq. miles was reconnoitered as against 100 miles in the previous year, the cost of reconnaissance being Rs. 56·7 per cent. sq. miles as against Rs. 53 in 1332 Fasli.

34. During the year a sum of Rs. 863-12-4 were spent on repairs, maintenance and additions and alterations to Forest Buildings.

Communications and Buildings.

35. Including arrears of the previous year the total number of Forest cases for disposal during 1333 F. was 9,561, of which 3,584 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 5,977 at the close of the year. The fines realized amounted to Rs. 45,945 against Rs. 43,041 in 1332 F. Out of the 21 cases prosecuted in the Courts 16 were decided : conviction was obtained in 2 cases and in 14 cases the offenders were discharged.

36. Fire protection was attempted over an area of 4,05,646 acres against 6,01,967 in the previous year. The decrease was mainly in the Karimnagar and the Medak Divisions ; in the former, fire protection was limited to small selected areas, while in the latter only the felled coupes were fire protected. Numerous fires occurred in all the Divisions. The cost of protection varied between Rs. 4-7-1 per 100 acres in the Karimnagar Division to Rs. 0-5-2 in the Khammam Division. The area of Forests totally closed to grazing rose from 186·51 sq. miles to 202·05 sq. miles or 2·6 per cent. to 2·8 per cent. of the Protected Forest area and the area closed to goats from 6,191·95 sq. miles to 6,651·16 sq. miles.

37. Natural reproduction from coppice was fair in all the Divisions of the Eastern Circle (except the Medak Division) and in two Divisions of the Western Circle while regeneration from seed was not satisfactory in any Division. Attempts at artificial reproduction did not prove very successful mainly to late rains. Tussar grubs were, however, successfully reared on 400 *Nallamaddi* trees and small cocoons were found. In the Nanded Division sowings and weedings were carried out in the *babul ban* at Parbhani with good results.

38. The total area systematically exploited during the year under report was 25,940 acres as against 13,055 acres in 1332 F. The removal of small timber and fuel for agricultural purposes was allowed from open forest area in places far away from working plan areas. During the year under report a large quantity of dead and dying timber was felled for the supply of sleepers to the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Co. Out of 2,017 sleepers supplied, the Railway Company accepted only 1,765 sleepers on payment of Rs. 13,042-7-8. No free grant of timber was sanctioned during the year.

39. Receipts from the sale of timber and fuel including charcoal, etc., amounted to Rs. 4,39,333 as against Rs. 3,48,759 in the previous year.

Major Forest Produce.

40. The income from minor forest produce totalled Rs. 7,96,916 as against Rs. 6,58,638 in 1332 F. as shown below :—

Minor Forest Produce.

Particulars	1332 F.	1333 F.
Grass and Grazing	5,58,565	6,53,780
Bamboos	26,530	39,929
Fruits	17,323	9,839
Bark and Leaves	48,985	86,743
Other Minor Produce	7,235	6,625
Total ..	6,58,638	7,96,916

41. The total revenue and expenditure for the year under report are compared below with the figures for 1332 Fasli :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure			Surplus
		Conservancy	Establishment	Total	
1832 F.	O.S. Rs. 12,01,971	O.S. Rs. 43,462	O.S. Rs. 7,99,817	O.S. Rs. 8,42,779	O.S. Rs. 3,59,192
1333 F.	15,38,975	55,066	7,88,937	7,89,008	7,49,972
Difference	+8,37,004	+11,604	—65,880	—53,776	+3,90,780

42. In the concluding part of his report the Inspector General has made some general remarks from which the following are taken :—

(i) The Madras Pencil Factory intimated that the specimen of Odina Wodeer wood sent to them was suitable for pencil making and asked the Forest Department for quotations, which were called for from both the Circles.

(ii) Messrs. Abdul Razack & Co., have started a museum of Indian medicinal plants in Hyderabad, and to meet their desire, specimens of indigenous herbs, fruits and similar minor forest products were supplied to them. The firm was further supplied with information regarding the quantities available and the cost of collection and transport, etc.

(iii) Arrangements were completed with the Railway for the construction of the siding into the yard of the Depot for the supply of fuel at cheaper rates at Hyderabad and the sanction of Government was secured on this account, but the actual construction of the siding could not be taken in hand during the year.

SECTION VI.

Customs.

43. Rajah Indarkaran Bahadur remained in charge of the Customs Department throughout the year under report.

44. The total Customs Revenue for the year amounted to Rs.1,31,83,385 as against Rs. 1,26,69,999 in the previous year as shown below :—

Year	Imports	Exports	Miscellaneous	Total
1832 F.	45,92,917	80,47,432	29,650	1,26,69,999
1333 F.	54,42,966	77,15,937	24,482	1,31,83,385
Difference	+8,50,049	—3,31,495	—5,168	+5,18,386

Adding Rs. 6,25,552 on account of the 25 per cent. contribution made by the Sarf-i-Khas out of the receipts of the Hyderabad and Secunderabad Customs houses and the *Sarf-i-Khas nakas* on the Gadag line, the total *Dewani* Customs Revenue amounted to Rs. 1,38,08,937 as against Rs. 1,33,05,833 in 1332 F. The increase, as will be shown later, was mainly due to increased imports of salt and foreign manufactures from over-seas principally cloth and haberdashery.

The principal increases in imports were under Cloth (Rs. 3,38,234) Salt (Rs.2,66,516), Haberdashery (Rs.1,03,108), Corrugated Iron sheets (Rs.76,125), Yarn (Rs. 69,450). The principal decreases occurred under Jaggery (Rs. 43,316), Machinery (Rs. 22,750), and Hides and Leather Rs. (10,065).

As regards exports it is observed that for the last 3 years there has been a continuous decrease under this head. This is explained to be mainly due

to unsatisfactory agricultural conditions affecting the production of the principal raw products of the State on the export of which revenue under this head is entirely dependent. It may also be remarked in this connection that the decrease is with reference to the actual quantities exported, whereas the increase spoken of under this head in the section relating to Trade is with reference to the value of the commodities concerned. Principal decreases occurred under Cotton (Rs. 6,11,895), Cotton-seed (Rs. 1,80,036), Oils (Rs. 1,14,772), Castor Seed (Rs. 62,688), Dry Chillies (Rs. 37,755), Animals (Rs. 23,360), Safflower (Rs. 19,127) and Oil-cake (Rs. 13,649). Noticeable increases, however, occurred under Grain (Rs. 4,72,018), Til and Ram Til (Rs. 95,981), Linseed (Rs. 83,936), Hides and Leather (Rs. 24,951), Bamboo (Rs. 14,919), Ground-nuts (Rs. 12,509) and Tanning Bark (Rs. 10,526).

45. The subjoined statement shows the total value of gold and silver imported and the duty realized thereon during the year under report :—

Year	GOLD		SILVER	
	Value	Duty	Value	Duty
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1332 F.	1,34,35,000	1,34,184	62,43,000	8,12,164
1333 F.	1,82,69,000	1,82,688	71,58,000	3,57,903

46. The total number of smuggling cases which came up for enquiry during the year under report numbered 36 in which goods worth Rs. 21,348 were seized. In addition, 32 cases being arrears of 1332 F. were also for hearing, making a total of 68 cases, the value of goods confiscated amounting to Rs. 32,397. Of these, 39 cases were disposed of, out of which in 9 cases goods were sold by auction realizing Rs. 445 and in 30 cases goods worth Rs. 2,739 were redeemed by the owners.

47. The total cost of the Department including amounts spent on the repairs of Customs buildings amounted to Rs. 17,16,188 as against Rs. 15,88,822 in 1332 F. The percentage of expenditure to revenue was 13·15 per cent. as against 11·94 in the previous year.

SECTION VII.

Wards' Estates.

48. Moulvi Ghulam Ghouse Khan Saheb continued as Nazim of the Court of Wards throughout the year under report.

49. There were altogether 55 estates under the management of the Court of Wards at the beginning of the year under report. During the year 5 new estates were taken under the Court's control and 5 were released, leaving the number of estates unaltered at the close of the year. Of these, 33 estates were under the regular management of the Court, 7 under temporary control and 15 were managed through Honorary Superintendents.

50. The net land revenue of the Jamabandi estates rose from Rs. 21,50,121 in 1332 F. to Rs. 22,85,766 in 1333 F. Remissions amounting to Rs. 4,48,157 were granted during the year against Rs. 5,45,602 in the preceding year.

51. The closing balance as per Accountant General's audit which took place during the year under report was Rs. 22,00,515. The total receipts of all estates collected during the year amounted to Rs. 24,85,852. Thus the total amount at the disposal of the Court was Rs. 46,86,367 as against Rs. 63,10,695 in the preceding year. Out of this an expenditure of Rs. 22,47,048 was incurred,

leaving a balance of Rs. 24,39,819 at the close of 1333 F. Adding to this Rs. 15,811, the excess expenditure over receipts on account of a few estates, the real closing balance amounted to Rs. 24,55,130. The decrease in the figures of receipts and expenditure is due to figures of the Wanparti Estate not having been received in time for inclusion in the return.

52. The inter-estate liabilities during the year amounted to Rs. 1,28,721 and of this, Rs. 25,645 were paid off, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,03,076.

Liabilities of the Estates.

(a) *Referred to Civil Courts.*

Including suits of the value of Rs. 19,98,157 pending enquiry in the Civil Courts and fresh suits of the value of Rs. 93,416 preferred during the year, the total outside liabilities amounted to Rs. 20,91,573. Of this, liabilities amounting to Rs. 21,015 were admitted by the Courts and suits of the value of Rs. 710 were rejected, leaving suits of the value of Rs. 20,69,848 pending investigation at the close of the year.

(b) *Under Investigation in the Court of Wards.*

Adding suits of the value of Rs. 4,28,284 under investigation in the Court of Wards to the fresh cases valued at Rs. 12,16,215 the total liabilities amounted to Rs. 16,44,499. Of this sum, liabilities amounting to Rs. 1,99,081 were admitted and those of the value of Rs. 7,74,786 were rejected, leaving suits of the value of Rs. 6,70,632 pending enquiry at the close of the year.

Adding the balance of admitted liabilities remaining at the end of 1332 F., viz., Rs. 5,47,924 to those admitted during 1333 F. (Rs. 2,20,096) the total admitted liabilities amounted to Rs. 7,68,020. Of this, Rs. 2,44,632 were paid, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,23,388 at the end of 1333 Fasli.

53. There was an opening balance of Rs. 38,453 in the beginning of 1333 F. During the year Rs. 2,26,922 were collected as supervision fees from the estates against which an expenditure on account of establishment and other management charges amounted to Rs. 2,24,430, leaving a balance of Rs. 40,945 at the close of 1333 Fasli.

Fees and Management Charges.

54. During the year under report, Rs. 45,041 were spent on buildings and general improvements as against Rs. 58,738 in the previous year.

General Improvement.

55. The total number of villages surveyed and settled was 330 and the amount paid to the Settlement Department for Survey and Settlement operations was Rs. 38,663.

Survey and Settlement.

56. There were in all 109 Wards (boys and girls) under the guardianship of the Court in 1333 F. Of these, 12 boys attended the Nizam College, and 55 Wards, of whom there were 45 boys and 10 girls, received their education in private institutions; 24 boys and 16 girls were either too young or too advanced in age to attend any school and 2 were insane.

Education of Wards.

SECTION VIII.

Well Irrigation.

57. New wells were sunk only in 4 out of the eleven districts from which returns have been received and numbered 268 against 703 in 1332 F. No wells were sunk in 7 districts. The cost of wells sunk amounted to Rs. 52,446 as against Rs. 1,42,629 in the previous year, and the average cost per well was Rs. 196 against Rs. 203 in 1332 F., varying between Rs. 896 and Rs. 53 according to local circumstances.

58. The total area irrigated under the new wells was 373 acres as against 952 in the previous year. Variations in the irrigation area are explained to be due to the varying amount of rainfall, the supply of water available in the wells, and also to the convenience and wishes of the cultivator.

Area Irrigated by New Wells.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

SECTION I.

Legislative Council.

59. Dewan Bahadur G. Krishnamachari, B.A., B.L., having retired from service on the 28th Ardibehisht 1333 F., Mr. Rai Baijnath, M.A., LL.B., was appointed to succeed him and remained in charge of the Department during the rest of the year.

60. There was no change in the constitution of the Legislative Council during the year, which consisted of 20 Councillors as before.

61. Three Council and 68 Select Committee meetings were held during the year under report as in the previous year. The Council passed the following Acts :—

(i) *Unclaimed Property Act.*

Under the old Act all cases of unclaimed property of more than Rs. 100 in value in the City and its suburbs could be inquired into by the Chief City Magistrate only. This caused great delay in the disposal of cases. In view of this an amendment was required. Further, the Act required some changes as recommended by a Special Committee appointed by Government and provision had to be made for cases of unclaimed property in the Paigahs and other Jagirs. The existing Act was therefore thoroughly overhauled and a new Act was passed giving powers to the 3rd and the 4th Magistrates in the City and to Munsifs in the districts to inquire into cases up to the value of Rs. 1,000. For cases of more than Rs. 1,000 in value it has been provided that they would be inquired into by the 1st and 2nd Magistrates in the City and its suburbs, by the District and Additional District Magistrates in the Districts and by officers having powers of a District Magistrate in the Jagirs.

With regard to unclaimed property in the Paigahs, it has been provided with the approval of His Exalted Highness that they will be considered as owners of such property and provision for such cases in the Jagirs has also been made. In the new Act some changes in matters of procedure also have been introduced.

(ii) *Legal Practitioners Amendment Act.*

As it was found necessary to prescribe the courses of studies for persons qualifying for 1st and 2nd grade pleaderships and also to frame the necessary rules the Act was so amended as to give the High Court power in respect of both these matters.

(iii) *Criminal Procedure Amendment Act.*

The amendment to Section 180 prescribes the authority who would inquire into cases of crimes committed within any Jagir, Samasthan or Paigah Ilaqa, by persons living in the Khalsa and Sarf-i-Khas Ilaqas and also by the subjects of another Jagir, Samasthan or Paigah Ilaqa. The inconvenience that previously existed owing to the fact that the District Magistrate alone could try such cases has been got over by this amendment.

The addition to Section 335 provides that in criminal inquiries where more than one person is charged with the same offence and one of the accused is awarded such punishment as is beyond the powers of a 2nd class Magistrate, the appeal in respect of all the accused should be filed in the Sessions Court.

(iv) *Opium and Intoxicating Drugs Act.*

It was agreed at the International Opium Convention that legislation with regard to opium and intoxicating drugs should be uniform. The wishes of the Government of India in this connection were communicated to His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government through the Residency and it was desired that a law should be passed on the lines of the draft sent by them. As the then existing Opium and Abkari Acts contained almost all the important provisions of the draft, some of the provisions of the Abkari Act were incorporated in the new Opium and Intoxicating Drugs Act besides introducing therein certain other changes that were thought necessary in the light of past experience.

(v) *The Post-Office Savings Bank Act.*

This Act was passed to provide for matters connected with the Post-Office Savings Bank. It is based on the lines of the British Indian Act.

62. The following Bills were pending before the Council at the close of 1333 Fasli. :—

- i. A Bill relating to Transfer of Property.
- ii. A Bill regarding compilation of the Criminal Procedure Code.

63. The total cost of the department during the year under review amounted to Rs. 92,013 as against Rs. 1,10,639 in the previous year.

Cost of the Department.

SECTION II.

Civil Justice.

64. The number of Civil Judges at the end of 1333 F. was 145 (135 Dewani and 10 Sarf-i-Khas) as in the previous year. The following are the details of Judicial Officers exercising civil powers :—

Tribunals.

High Court Judges (including Chief Justice)	..	7
Sessions do	..	4
Additional Judges	..	2
District Civil Judges	..	16
Additional do	..	8
City Civil Judges	..	6
Munsiffs	..	94
Tahsildars	..	7
Honorary Judge	..	1
Total ..	..	145

Nawab Mirza Yar Jung Bahadur continued as Chief Justice of the High Court throughout 1333 F. Nawab Zulkadar Jung Bahadur and Pandit Keshav Rao, Puisne Judges, were commissioned by His Exalted Highness to enquire into the Gulbarga riots, their places being temporarily filled up by Messers Rai Balmukand and Syed Ghulam Jabbar, pensioned High Court Judges.

65. The total number of Civil Suits instituted during the year was 23,941 against 24,162 in 1332 F. The following statement shows the number of suits instituted in each of the various courts as compared with the figures of the previous year.

Courts						1332 F.	1333 F.
High Court	..	..	..	..	..	41	40
Divisional Courts	..	..	..	..	..	76	65
District do	..	..	..	..	..	1,702	1,857
City Civil do	..	..	..	..	..	2,310	2,198
Munsifs do	..	..	..	..	..	20,012	19,752
Tahsil do	..	..	..	..	..	21	29
Total ..						24,162	23,941

It will be seen from the above figures that there has been a decrease in the number of Civil cases in all the courts except in District and Tahsil courts. The decrease in the Munsiffs' Courts of the Raichur District (533 cases against 1,389 in 1332 F.) was due partly to the prevalence of famine in the district and partly to the ryots resorting more and more to Co-operative Societies instead of having money dealings with the village Marwadi. As in the previous year, the major portion of suits instituted was in the Munsiffs' Courts.

The number of miscellaneous proceedings instituted in various courts in the nature of objections, etc., incidental to original cases was almost the same as in the previous year, viz., 9,609 against 9,602.

The total valuation of the subject matter of Civil Suits was Rs.1,10,41,182, as against Rs. 1,51,77,125 in 1332 F., the main reason for the decrease being that in the previous year one Syed Shah Nadeemulla Husaini had instituted a suit the valuation of which was more than thirty lakhs of rupees.

66. Including arrears and cases reinstituted after they had once been dismissed or transferred or returned by other courts after amendment or enquiry, there were in all 41,682 cases for disposal in 1333 F. against 40,995 in the previous year. The percentage of cases disposed of was the same as in the previous year, viz., 62·1. The number of cases pending for more than one year rose from 3,389 to 3,589. Excluding complaints returned for amendment or transferred to other courts, the number of cases actually disposed of was 26,490 as against 26,032 in the previous year. Of these, 7,076 or 26·7 per cent. were contested. Of the uncontested suits, 3,655 or 13·8 per cent. terminated in *ex parte* decrees. The number of suits settled by arbitration was 296 as against 292 in the preceding year. The average duration of suits increased from 315 days in 1332 F. to 322 days in 1333 F. in contested cases and decreased from 163 days to 154 days in uncontested cases. In the following table the average duration in the different classes of courts in 1333 F. is compared with the average for the previous year :—

Courts				CONTESTED		UNCONTESTED	
				1332 F.	1333 F.	1332 F.	1333 F.
High Court	..	..	..	512	244	217	189
Divisional Courts	..	..	..	880	594	509	557
District do	..	..	..	406	457	249	206
City Civil do	..	..	..	351	313	202	217
Munsifs' do	..	..	..	292	310	150	141
Tahsil do	..	..	..	1,245	76	228	97

Including arrears, there were altogether 12,749 miscellaneous civil proceedings for disposal against 12,408 in 1332 F. Of these, 9,222 or 72·3 per cent. were disposed of against 9,263 or 74·6 per cent. in the previous year. Of the cases disposed of, 2,275 were contested and 6,947 uncontested and of the latter, 755 or 10·8 per cent. terminated in *ex parte* decrees. The average duration of suits decreased from 176 to 172 days in contested cases and increased from 79 to 114 days in uncontested cases.

67. Including arrears, there were 25,961 applications for the execution of decrees in 1333 F. as against 25,907 in the previous year. Of these, 16,088 or 61·9 per cent. were disposed of against 15,314 or 59·11 per cent. in 1332 F. Nineteen judgment debtors were imprisoned and 67 arrested during the year against 19 and 55, respectively, in 1332 F. The total amount realized in execution was Rs. 11,74,641 as against Rs. 9,36,262 in the preceding year.

Appellate Jurisdiction.

68. Including arrears, the total number of regular civil appeals was 9,392 against 8,839 in 1332 F. Of these, 5,304 or 56·47 per cent. were disposed of as against 5,479 or 61·99 per cent. The average duration of an appeal was 230 days against 222 days in the previous year. The number of appeals for disposal in the High Court was 1,640 as against 1,525 in 1332 F. Of these, 676 were disposed of (571 by the Divisional Bench and 105 by the Full Bench) as against 713 (598 by the Divisional Bench and 115 by the Full Bench) in 1332 F. The average duration of an appeal in the High Court was 248 days against 227 days in 1332 F. In the Divisional Courts the number of appeals for disposal rose from 2,643 to 2,669. Of these, 1,149 were disposed of as against 1,568 in the previous year. The average duration of an appeal in the Divisional Courts fell from 320 days in 1332 F. to 312 days in 1333 F. In the District and City Civil Courts the total number of appeals for disposal in 1333 F. was 5,083 as against 4,671 in the preceding year. Of these, 3,479 or 68·44 per cent. were disposed of against 3,198 or 68·47 per cent. in the previous year. The average duration of an appeal in these courts was 101 days against 175 days.

69. Including the arrears of the preceding year, the total number of miscellaneous appeals rose from 3,547 to 3,599, the highest number, *viz.*, 1,908 being in the High Court which disposed of 1,457. The Divisional, the District and the City Civil Courts disposed of 475, 644 and 82 appeals, respectively. The average duration of an appeal was the highest in the District Courts, *viz.*, 136 days and the lowest in the High Court, *viz.*, 66 days. The average duration of a miscellaneous appeal in all the Civil Courts decreased from 91 days in 1332 F. to 90 days in 1333 Fasli.

70. During the year under report the total receipts of all the Civil Courts was Rs. 11,26,463 against Rs. 10,94,678 in 1332 F. Of this amount, the sums realized on account of the sale of stamps and process service stamps and fines were Rs. 7,98,707, Rs. 1,39,144 and Rs. 1,00,857, respectively, and the remainder on account of miscellaneous receipts.

71. As before, there were 3 Law Classes in the State, one each at Hyderabad, Aurangabad and Gulburgah. The number of pupils in them fell from 79 to 33. The total income from fees amounted to Rs. 2,058 against Rs. 5,959 in 1332 F., and the expenditure to Rs. 12,220 against Rs. 8,936.

72. There were 360 candidates for the pleadership examination, of whom, 2 passed in the 2nd class and 30 in the third class. Of the 12 candidates for the Mulki language examination, 11 succeeded and in the Sarishtadari examination only 2 out of 12 candidates passed.

73. There were 56 Civil Judges in Paigahs and Jagirs as in the previous year. Including 2,913 fresh civil suits of the value of Rs. 9,53,448, there were altogether 4,881 suits for disposal in 1333 F. Of these, 2,963 or 60·7 per cent. were disposed of against 2,636 or 62·4 per cent. in the previous year. Of the cases pending at the close of the year, 305 or 15·9 per cent. were pending for more than one year. The average duration of a suit increased from 293 days to 312 days in contested cases and from 141 days to 171 days in uncontested cases. Together with arrears there were in all 1,726 miscellaneous civil proceedings for disposal and of these, 1,309 were disposed of. The average duration of a miscellaneous suit increased from 86 days to 183 days in contested cases and from 84 days to 117 days in uncontested cases. Including arrears there were 2,576 applications for the execution of decrees against 2,431 in the previous year. Of these, 1,588 were disposed of against 1,566 in 1332 F. The total amount realized in execution of decrees was Rs. 53,667 against Rs. 60,646 in the preceding year. Including arrears, the total number of regular civil appeals for disposal was 458 against 464 in the preceding year. Of these, 269 were disposed of against 331 in the previous year. The average duration of a regular civil appeal decreased from 191 to 158 days. The total miscellaneous appeals for disposal were 123 against 140 in 1332 F. Of these, 76 were disposed of against 109 in the preceding year. The average duration of a miscellaneous appeal fell from 82 days to 47 days. The receipts of all civil courts in Paigah and Jagir *Ilagas* totalled Rs. 89,165 against Rs. 69,486 in 1332 Fasli.

74. The Small Causes Courts are increasing in popularity. Including fresh suits, there were altogether 1,299 cases for disposal against 917 in the previous year. Of these, 1,109 were disposed of as compared with 795 in 1332 Fasli.

SECTION III.

Criminal Justice.

75. The number of Criminal Judges at the end of the year under report was 158 against 157 in 1332 F. Of this, 131 belonged to Dewani and 27 to Sarf-i-Khas. The following judicial officers exercised magisterial powers :—

Sessions Judge, High Court	..	..	..	1
Sessions Judges	..	..	..	4
Assistant Sessions Judges	..	..	..	2
Honorary Sessions Judge	..	..	..	1
District Judges	..	..	..	17
Additional District Judges	..	..	..	8
City Magistrate	..	..	..	4
Special Magistrate	..	..	..	1
Assistant Talukdars	..	..	..	5
Munsifs	..	..	..	94
Tahsildars	..	..	..	18
Honorary Magistrates	..	..	..	8
Total	..	..	..	158

76. The number of criminal cases instituted during the year was 28,507 against 23,544 in 1332 F. Including arrears, there were 31,114 criminal cases for disposal against 26,101. As before, the Munsiffs' Courts had the largest number of fresh cases before them, *viz.*, 14,835 or 52·03 per cent. of the total number instituted in the whole Dominions. The District Additional Magistrates and the City Magistrates had 2,849 and 11,704, respectively. Of the total number, 28,478 or 91·52 per cent. were disposed of as against 23,891 or 91·5 per cent. in 1332 F. The total number of persons under trial in 1333 F. was 76,224 against 67,666 in the preceding year. During the year, 65,799 persons were tried against 58,825 in 1332 F., and of these, 26,077 persons were discharged or acquitted and 14,623 were convicted as against 24,399 acquittals and 10,165 convictions

in the previous year. The percentage of convictions rose from 17 in 1332 F. to 22 in 1333 F. The average duration of original cases of all Courts fell from 39 days in 1332 F. to 35 days in 1333 F. The total number of witnesses examined during the year was 33,536 against 34,459 in the preceding year.

77. Including the Original side of the High Court which acts as Sessions Court for the City of Hyderabad, there were 7 Sessions Courts as in the previous year. The number of Sessions cases on the Original Side of the High Court was 7 against 6 in 1332 F. and of these, 6 were decided against 3 in the preceding year. In other Sessions Courts there were 190 cases for disposal in 1333 F. as against 186 in the previous year. Of these, 124 were decided against 133 last year. The average duration of Sessions cases increased from 48 days to 115 in the High Court and from 122 days to 154 days in other courts. The percentage of persons sentenced to imprisonment (with or without other punishment), to fine and to whipping was 16, 83 and 2, respectively, as against 30, 69 and 3 in 1332 F. None was sentenced to death during the year and one was imprisoned for life against 13 in 1332 Fasli.

Including arrears, the total miscellaneous criminal proceedings instituted in all criminal courts fell from 29,652 to 28,720, and of these, 22,257 were disposed of against 23,509 in 1332 F. The total number of persons under trial in 1333 F. was 18,920 as against 19,029 in the preceding year and of these, 14,748 were tried against 14,471. Out of the persons tried, 12,648 were discharged or acquitted as against 13,978 in the preceding year and 2,100 convicted as against 493.

78. The number of criminal appeals for disposal before the High Court was 443 as against 279 in the preceding year. In 67·4 per cent. of cases, sentences were upheld as against 60 per cent. in 1332 F.; in 18·6 per cent. of cases they were reversed as against 24 per cent. and in 5·8 per cent. of cases they were modified; whilst 9 cases were returned for further enquiry against none in the previous year. The average duration of an appeal in the High Court rose from 35 days to 56 days. There were 1,086 revision and confirmation cases before the High Court against 932 in 1332 F. and of these, 957 were disposed of against 756 in the preceding year.

The number of appeals, revision and confirmation cases before the Sessions Courts increased from 1,231 to 1,238, and those before the District and Subordinate Magistrates empowered to hear appeals rose from 1,490 to 1,562. Of these, 948 were disposed of by the Sessions Courts and 1,296 by the District and Subordinate Magistrates against 1,055 and 1,282, respectively, in 1333 F. Excluding appeals, dismissed and transferred, real disposals numbered 947 in Sessions Courts and 1,289 in the Courts of District and Subordinate Magistrates as against 1,050 and 1,281, respectively, in the preceding year. In Sessions Courts appeals, 57 per cent. of the judgments of Lower Courts were upheld, 12 per cent. modified and 24 per cent. reversed against 46 per cent., 16 per cent. and 37 per cent., respectively, in 1332 F., while 7 per cent. of cases were returned for further enquiry against 1 per cent. As regards appeals before District and Subordinate Magistrates, in 40 per cent. of cases, judgments were upheld as against 38 per cent. in 46 per cent. of cases they were reversed as against 47 per cent. and in 11 per cent. of cases they were modified as against 13 per cent. while in 3 per cent. of cases they were returned for further enquiry against 2 per cent. in the previous year. The average duration of an appeal rose from 65 to 102 days in Sessions Courts and fell from 54 to 51 days in Magistrates' Courts. The average duration of an appeal in all the Courts increased from 55 days in 1332 F. to 66 days in 1333 Fasli.

79. The total receipts of Criminal Courts amounted to Rs. 3,81,708 against Rs. 3,92,168 in the previous year. The total income of both Civil and Criminal Courts increased from Rs. 14,86,846 to Rs. 15,08,271. The cost of both Civil and Criminal Courts amounted to Rs. 21,45,153 as against Rs. 21,20,241 in 1332 F., i.e.,

42·22 per cent. in excess of the actual total receipts as against 40·54 per cent. in the previous year.

80. The number of Criminal Judges in Paigah and Jagir Ilaqas was 56 as in the previous year. Together with arrears Paigah and Jagir Courts. there were 2,631 criminal cases for disposal against 2,469 in 1332 F. Of these, 2,290 were disposed of against 2,200. The number of persons under trial was 7,313 against 6,494, and of these, 6,083 were tried as against 5,493 in the preceding year. Of the persons tried, 611 were convicted and 2,572 discharged and acquitted. The total number of witnesses examined during the year was 4,095 against 3,839 in the previous year. The average duration of cases decreased from 62 days in 1332 F. to 57 days in 1333 F. The total number of miscellaneous criminal proceedings for disposal before Jagir Courts rose from 2,672 in 1332 F. to 2,961 in 1333 F. and of these, 2,005 were disposed of against 1,876. Including arrears, the total number of appeals, revision and confirmation cases for disposal before the Jagir Courts increased from 173 in 1332 F. to 188 in 1333 F., and of these, 157 were disposed of against 147 in the previous year. The average duration of an appeal decreased from 60 to 53 days. The Civil and Criminal receipts of these courts during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,49,543 as against Rs. 1,22,802 in the previous year. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 2,98,364 in the previous year to Rs. 3,90,873.

SECTION IV.

City Police.

81. Mr. Venkatrama Reddy continued as Commissioner of Police, City and Suburbs, throughout the year under report.

82. The sanctioned strength of the City Police Force at the end of 1333 F., was the same as in the previous year, viz., 3,521 officers and men.

83. In 1333 F. 412 men were struck off the the rolls of the Force, owing to retirement, dismissal, desertion, resignation or death against 438 in the previous year. The number of desertions increased from 233 to 270.

84. The percentage of men punished for all offences was 18·31 against 16·37 in the previous year. The number of men punished with dismissal fell from 87 to 26. The number of men rewarded with money was 128 and 383 men were promoted for good work. Three gazetted officers were awarded the Police Gold Medal and 7 non-gazetted officers the Police Silver Medal for efficient services rendered on the occasion of the Viceregal Visit and a number of Sadr Amins and Amins and some clerks of the Commissioner's office were either presented with watches or given money grants.

85. The number of cases of cognizable crime during the year under report, excluding nuisance cases, was 1,320 against 1,238 in 1332 F., of these, 154 or 11·6 per cent. were serious offences (including 3 cases of murder) and 691 or 52·3 per cent. were minor offences against persons or property, the rest being of a miscellaneous nature. The number of nuisance cases increased from 172 to 192.

86. The percentage of cases detected during the year under report was 88·61 against 88·41 in the previous year. Of the 1,174 cases prosecuted, 1,084 were disposed of, 758 or 69·9 per cent. of cases ending in conviction against 65·4 per cent. in 1332 F. Of the 8 cases of murder (including 7 new cases and one pending since 1332 F.) prosecuted during the year under report, 5 ended in conviction and 2 in acquittal and 1 was pending at the end of 1332 Fasli.

87. Property worth Rs. 57,100 was reported to have been stolen in 1333 F. Of this, property worth Rs. 33,300 or 58·33 per cent. was recovered as against property worth Rs. 60,632 or 75·02 per cent. in 1332 Fasli.

88. A great conflagration in Katal Mundi (one of the Mohallas of the Chadarghat Division) occurred during the year by which property worth Rs. 1,92,480 was destroyed.
 Miscellaneous.
89. The total expenditure on account of the City Police amounted to Rs. 7,99,607 against Rs. 8,02,345 in the previous year.
 Cost.

SECTION V.

District Police.

90. Nawab Mohammed Nawaz Jung Bahadur continued as Director General of District Police throughout the year under report. The Jail Department which had been transferred to the charge of the Director, Medical Department, was, for administrative reasons, re-transferred during the year to the District Police Department.
 Control.
91. The sanctioned strength of the District Police Force at the end of 1333 F. was 11,097 officers and men against 11,220 in 1332 Fasli.
 Strength.
92. The number of literate officers and men was 1,439 and 4,497, respectively, against 1,436, and 3,964, respectively, in the previous year.
 Literacy.
93. The number of officers and men punished departmentally was 2,185 against 1,562, while 20 of them were sentenced by the Court against 26. The percentage of punishments to the actual strength of the force was 19·8 against 19·2 in the preceding year. Dismissals numbered 243 against 356 in 1332 Fasli.
 Punishment.
94. The total number of rewards of all kinds decreased from 502 to 476.
 Rewards.
95. As compared with the previous year, there was a decrease in the total number of cognizable cases (5,175 against 5,390) or a decrease of 3·9 per cent. Though the total number of cases of grave crime was the same as in the previous year, viz., 2,547, those of dacoity and robbery decreased from 62 and 119 to 54 and 112, respectively. There was a fall also in minor offences against person and property (including miscellaneous offences), their number being 2,628 against 2,842.
 Cognizable Crime.
96. The total number of cases of cognisable crime (including those under investigation at the end of 1332 F.) dealt with by the Police was reduced from 5,488 to 5,283. Of these, 3,669 were traced or 69 per cent. against 71 per cent., in the previous year. Out of 3,324 cases *challaned* by the Police during the year and 630 cases pending enquiry in the Courts, 3,254 cases were disposed of by the Courts. The number of cases in which punishments were inflicted or orders for furnishing security were passed, was 1,723 against 2,008 in the previous year.
 Detection of Cognizable Crime.
97. The number of persons arrested by the District Police during the year was 7,951 against 8,141 in 1332 F. and of those released without being brought to trial it was 489 or 6·37 per cent. Adding the number of persons under arrest at the close of 1332 F., 8,223 persons were under the surveillance of the Police during the year. Out of 7,350 persons placed on trial and 2,222 persons whose cases were pending enquiry at the close of 1332 F., the cases of 7,010 persons were disposed of by the Courts, leaving 2,562 persons whose cases were pending before the Courts at the end of 1333 Fasli.
 Persons in Police Cases.
98. Property reported to have been stolen during 1333 F. was of the value of Rs. 4,18,562 against Rs. 3,69,601 in the previous year, while property recovered was valued at Rs. 1,51,485 against Rs. 1,57,674, the percentage of recovery being 36·1 per cent. against 42·6.
 Property Stolen and Recovered.

99. The aggregate number of crimes committed in Jagir *Ilaqa* was 186 against 167 in the previous year. Of these, 110 cases were traced and 92 cases *challaned* by the Police during the year. Together with arrears there were in all 124 cases under disposal in the Courts of which 90 were disposed of, 47 ending in conviction. The value of property stolen and recovered amounted to Rs. 25,223 and Rs. 10,706, respectively.

100. The number of cases dealt with by the Criminal Investigation Department increased from 129 in 1332 F. to 155 in 1333 F. Of these, 118 ended in conviction and 17 in acquittal against 49 and 17, respectively, in the previous year. The percentage of conviction increased largely from 37·98 to 76·12. Of the 518 persons arrested during the year, 320 were convicted and 157 released against 92 and 102, respectively, in the preceding year.

During the year, the Criminal Investigation Department succeeded in capturing a bandit gang of Mahrattas under the leadership of Madho, which had committed 12 crimes of dacoities and 6 of house-breaking. Besides, the department took part in the suppression of the riots at Gulbarga which broke out between Mohammedans and Lingayats during the month of Moharram and in which several places of worship were desecrated and one Superintendent (Moulvi Azceezullah Sahib) was shot during the affray from the effects of which he died. The Department also succeeded in detecting and bringing to trial two persons charged with forging currency notes, of whom one was convicted and imprisoned for 5 years and the other was acquitted.

101. During the year, 8,629 slips were received against 9,484 in 1332 F. and previous conviction in 1,671 cases was traced as compared with 2,008. The number of references received from the British Indian Government was 2,615, of which previous convictions were traced in 335, while the British Bureau traced previous convictions in 37 cases belonging to Hyderabad. At the end of the year, there were on record 1,14,820 finger print slips of convicted persons. Thirty-six wandering gangs of criminal tribes were under Police surveillance, 777 prisoners were photographed and 33 photographs were published in the gazette.

102. The number of warrants and summonses served by the Police during the year was 37,480 against 35,740 in 1332 Fasli.

103. Mr. Manohar Lal Puri, B.A., continued as Principal of the Police Training School during the year under report. Seventy-nine students in the officers class and 108 in the constables class were under training at the end of 1332 F. During the year, 63 officers and probationers and 109 constables were admitted, making a total of 359. Of these, 60 passed in the final examination prescribed for officers and 71 in the examination prescribed for constables and 54 were struck off the rolls owing to death, resignation, dismissal or failure to pass the departmental examination. At the close of the year there were altogether 151 students in both the classes.

In the medical examination (St. John Ambulance Corps) 61 candidates appeared, of whom 35 were successful.

At the close of 1332 F. there were 16 students in the Urdu Shorthand class, of whom 10 were struck off on account of absence. During the year there were 12 fresh entries, making a total of 18. As the period of training in this class spreads over 18 months, no final examination was held in the year under report.

104. During the year under report there was no change either in the strength of the Sikh Force or the total cost thereof, the former being 729 and the latter Rs. 1,97,717 as in the previous year.

105. At the end of 1332 F. there were 130 Police boys and 50 Sikh boys under instruction. Including new admissions, there were in all 210 boys at the end of 1333 F. Of these, 157 boys were examined—9 appeared for the Government Middle School Examination, of whom 2 passed and 148 appeared for various class examinations in the School, of whom 122 passed. In the tailoring class, there were 10 boys under instruction. The total expenditure of the School was Rs. 22,584 per annum, of which Government aid amounted to Rs. 1,500, the rest being borne by the Department.

106. The total number of widows who received pension during the year was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 936.

107. The total number of deaths from snake bite, reported during the year, increased from 663 to 881, and the number of deaths from drowning also rose from 2,610 to 2,642.

108. The total expenditure on the District Police Force was Rs. 35,32,103 against Rs. 33,40,891 in the previous year.

SECTION VI.

Jails.

109. The Director of Medical and Sanitation Departments was in charge of Jails up to 22nd Aban 1333 F. when the Department was re-transferred to the control of the Director-General of District Police.

110. There were 4 Central Jails and 15 District and Sub-Jails, as in the preceding year.

111. At the commencement of the year under report, there were 1,951 prisoners of all classes as against 2,529 in the previous year and there were 7,797 new admissions during the year, thus bringing up the total number of prisoners to 9,748. Of these, 7,812 were discharged, leaving 1,936 at the end of the year. The average daily population decreased from 2,151 to 1,908.

112. The number of convicts at the beginning of the year was 1,371 (1,327 males and 44 females) as compared with 1,782 (1,727 men and 55 women) in the previous year. Fresh admissions during the year numbered 2,330 males and 104 females against 2,489 males and 127 females in 1332 F. Thus the total number of convicts at the end of 1333 F. was 3,805, of whom 2,491 were discharged, leaving 1,314 in confinement at the end of the year. The daily average of the convicts was 1,193 males and 32 females as compared with 1,457 males and 40 females in the previous year. Eighteen convicts escaped during the year, of whom 8 were rearrested against 14 and 3, respectively, in the previous year.

113. Of this class there were 5,943 prisoners (5,693 males and 250 females) during the year against 5,707 (5,472 men and 235 women) in 1332 F., the daily average being 683 against 654 or 45·6 per cent. of the daily average of convicts as compared with 43·6 per cent in the previous year. Of the total number of prisoners 1,439 were convicted and sentenced; 1,692 were acquitted and released; 2,164 were released on bail, etc., 6 escaped and 20 died, leaving 622 prisoners at the end of 1333 F. Out of the escaped prisoners 4 were recaptured.

114. During the year, 77 juvenile prisoners were admitted against 25 in the previous year, of whom 6 were sent to the Reformatory School at Jalna and the rest remained in prisons to complete their sentence.

115. At the commencement of 1333 F., there were 14 boys in the Reformatory. During the year 6 more were admitted, making a total of 20. Of these, 10 were released and 10 remained in the institution at the close of the year. The daily average

of the inmates was 9·35 against 13 in the preceding year. The total earnings of the boys during the year amounted to Rs. 1,040 against Rs. 991 in 1332 F. Religious instruction was imparted to the boys according to their respective faiths and they were given technical training besides.

116. Of the 2,434 convicts during the year, 708 were under sentences not exceeding one month; 1,258 under sentences of more than one month but not exceeding one year; 462 over one year but not more than 10 years; 3 beyond 10 years up to 14, whilst the sentences of 3 convicts ranged between 14 years and life imprisonment. There was no capital punishment during the year. Previous convictions of 410 against 408 convicts in 1332 F. were traced.

117. The number of offences against Jail rules during the year was more than double of that in the previous year—333 as compared with 165. Of these, 332 were dealt with departmentally and one by the Criminal Court. The number of major and minor punishments rose from 17 to 34 and 147 to 298, respectively. In accordance with the orders of Government, the Military Guards of District Jails have been removed and replaced by 505 men of the *Barkandaz* Force, 144 constables and 18 Sikhs. Punishments were inflicted on 121 men of the *Barkandaz* Force against 90 in the previous year.

118. During the year under report, 2 sick prisoners were released under Government orders and 273 under Remission Rules.

119. Elementary education in Urdu, Marathi, Kanarese and Telugu was imparted to 185 convicts against 204 in the previous year and also religious education to Mohammadans and Hindus according to their respective faiths. In the Central Jails at Hyderabad, Gulbarga and Warangal, 79, 30, and 28 Muslim convicts, respectively, were taught to read the Quran and say their prayers.

120. The health of the prisoners during the year was better as compared with the previous year. The total number of admissions to the hospitals was 17,057 against 19,752. The average daily number of sick prisoners was 127·36 against 104, the increase being due to the prolonged illness of some of the prisoners. There were 45 deaths as compared with 32 in 1332 F., whilst the ratio per *mille* of deaths was 18·8 against 14·8 in the preceding year. The expenditure on the Jail Medical Department was Rs. 33,907 against Rs. 39,908. Of this sum, Rs. 24,450 were spent on establishment and Rs. 9,457 on sick diet, medicines, etc. The average cost per head of the daily average of the sick was Rs. 266-3-8 against Rs. 383-11-0, the decrease in the cost being chiefly due to abolition of the Central Jail at Nizamabad. At the end of 1332 F., there were 4 prisoners, affected with leprosy, in the Leper Asylum at Dichpalli. During the year 5 more were sent to the Asylum, making a total of 9. Of these, 5 were discharged and 4 were left at the end of the year under review. The average cost per head was Rs. 12 per mensem, the total expenditure having amounted to Rs. 487.

121. The total expenditure of the Jail Department was Rs. 5,31,967 against Rs. 6,01,158 in the previous year and the net cost per head was Rs. 174-1-7 against Rs. 181-4-4. The total cash earnings of the convicts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,99,788 against Rs. 2,10,315 in 1332 F., the average number from whom labour was obtained being 949 against 1,294 convicts. The daily average of workers in the factories was 281 convicts against 401 and the earnings per head amounted to Rs. 710-15-9 against Rs. 524-7-7 in the previous year, the increase being due to the inclusion of the arrears of 1332 F. which were paid during the year.

SECTION VII.

Registration.

122. Moulvi Mir Faiz-ur-Rahman Saheb continued as Inspector-General of Registration during the year under report.

Control.

123. There were 25 registry and 150 sub-registry offices in the State as against 24 registry and 142 sub-registry offices in the previous year. During the year, one registry and 9 sub-registry offices were opened in Jagir *Ilaqa*.

124. The total number of registrations effected during the year (inclusive of those in Adilabad District, from which statistics have been received) was 38,316 as against 36,915. The aggregate value of registered documents relating to transfer of property, mortgages, permanent and temporary leases, etc., was Rs. 8,06,51,344 as against Rs. 2,86,82,281 in 1332 F. and the average value of documents Rs. 799 against Rs. 777 in the previous year.

125. The total income for 1333 F. amounted to Rs. 3,49,004 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,66,315 as against Rs. 3,28,958 and Rs. 1,66,927, respectively, in the preceding year.

SECTION VIII.

Hyderabad Municipality.

126. Nawab Abid Nawaz Jung Bahadur remained in charge of the department till the 16th Theer 1333 F., when on his retirement Mr. Hamid Ali, L.R.C.P. & S., (Cantab), L.M.R.C.P. (Dublin), was appointed as Municipal Commissioner and continued in office throughout the rest of the year under report.

127. The following is an abstract of the receipts of the Municipality for the years 1332 and 1333 Fasil. :—

Heads	1332 F. O. S. Rs.	1333 F. O. S. Rs.
Government Grant	5,00,000	5,00,000
House Tax	2,38,154	2,42,806
Animal and Vehicle Tax, including motor cars and motor cycles and cycles	34,141	44,482
Scavenger Tax	8,296	8,071
Hackney Carriage Fees	34,855	31,316
Slaughter-House fees of Domalgudah and Mashirabad	327	283
Quit rent of land and Bazaars	21,359	21,720
Water Tax collection Fees	5,667	15,857
Fees charged for repairs to contractors' casks	6,398	6,275
Municipal Fines	6,617	11,875
Miscellaneous Receipts	81,586	25,254
Total ..	8,81,895	9,07,939

128 The expenditure incurred by the Municipality during the year was as follows :—

Heads	1332 F. O. S. Rs.	1333 F. O. S. Rs.
Secretary's Office Establishment	71,432	65,714
Taxation Department	53,286	57,241
Health, Conservancy and Night-soil department	3,73,832	3,90,789
Engineering Department	22,289	22,238
Construction, Maintenance of Drains, Roads, Buildings, etc.	1,38,885	1,53,565
Road Watering	17,185	19,024
Lighting	67,206	57,014
Workshop and Stores	13,018	9,881
Establishment in the Accountant-General's office and City Criminal Court	5,891	5,440
Miscellaneous	47,788	54,688
Total ..	8,10,762	8,85,048

The total receipts of the Municipality amounted to Rs. 9,07,989 and the expenditure to Rs. 8,35,048 as against Rs. 8,81,895 and Rs. 8,10,762, respectively, in 1332 F. The additional expenditure of Rs. 43,605 incurred during 1333 F. was due mainly to the purchase of necessities for the Peace Memorial *Sarai* at Nampalli and of canvas pipes for the Fire Brigade; the upkeep of gardens on the Azam Jahi and Moazzam Jahi roads; the purchase of stationery for Mir Mohallas and their establishment. The arrears of house tax remaining uncollected at the close of 1333 F. was Rs. 97,312 against Rs. 87,609 in the preceding year.

129 During the year the total length of roads in charge of the Municipality was 116 miles. The average cost of maintenance per mile was Rs. 342-4-11 against Rs. 409-9-11 in the previous year.

130 At the close of 1332 F. there were 5,39,117 feet of drains under the control of the Municipality. During the year 25,475 feet of new drains were constructed, making a total of 5,64,592 feet at the end of 1333 Faslî.

131. During the year 11 miles, 103 yds. and 2 ft. of road were lighted by electricity as in the previous year. The number of bulbs in use on the roads was 598 and the average cost per bulb amounted to Rs. 31-5-11.

The number of road oil lamps in use at the end of 1333 F. was 2,548. During the year 707 new lamps were added. The average cost per lamp was Rs. 17-9-1 against Rs. 26-10-6. The total length of road lighted was 70 miles, 6 furlongs and 70 yards against 52 miles, 3 furlongs and 38 yards in the previous year.

132 During the year the length of the road watered by the Municipality was the same as in 1332 F., viz., 79,575 feet but the cost of watering amounted to Rs. 19,024 against Rs. 17,185. The rise in the cost is chiefly due to payment of the extra expenses of watering incurred in the previous year

133 There were 24 fires in the Municipal limits, and property worth Rs. 2,08,090 was destroyed; 3,477 dogs were killed; 7,490 cattle and 3,94,340 sheep were slaughtered in the Municipal slaughter-houses; 8,958 nuisance cases were prosecuted and fines realized in them amounted to Rs. 7,776. There were 2,621 applications for the construction of new buildings and the extension of old ones and 2,104 of these were granted.

SECTION IX.

Local Funds.

134. As before, the number of District and Taluk Boards was 15 and 103, respectively. Each District Board is composed of 7 official and 7 non-official members and each Taluq Board comprises 4 official and 4 non-official members. The First Talukdar is the President of the District Board, while the Taluq Board is presided over by the Tahsildar.

135. The local cess of one anna is allocated as follows :—

(1) Education	3 pies
(2) Medical Relief and Sanitation	2 „
(3) Roads	2 „
(4) Works of Public utility (construction and repairs of buildings)	5 „

136. There were 891 Aided and 1,204 Local Fund Schools at the end of 1333 F. and the number of pupils under Education. instruction in these Schools was 38,610 and 29,663, respectively. The total amount of the educational cess was Rs. 3,67,076 and the total expenditure Rs. 3,23,498 as against Rs. 4,79,126 in 1332 F.

137. At the close of 1333 F., 7 Allopathic and 27 Ayurvedic dispensaries were aided by the Local Boards and 77 Yunani Medical Relief and Sanitation. dispensaries were purely maintained by them. The total amount expended during the year was Rs. 2,21,718 as against Rs. 3,00,670. Of this, Rs. 5,920 were spent on the Allopathic dispensaries, Rs. 8,670 on the Ayurvedic and Rs. 1,04,169 on the Yunani dispensaries and the rest on Sanitation. The total amount of the medical cess was Rs. 2,44,717.

138. The total amount spent on construction and repairs of buildings, and on roads was Rs. 4,11,266 and Rs. 1,48,969 as Works of Public Utility. against Rs. 7,11,172 and Rs. 2,80,060, respectively, in 1332 F. The total amount of the cess was Rs. 6,11,794 for works of public utility and Rs. 2,44,717 for roads.

139. The total amount spent under this head was Rs. 6,55,908 as against Rs. 5,25,863 in 1332 Fasli. Miscellaneous : Conservancy and Gardens.

140. In accordance with His Exalted Highness' *Farman* of 29th Shaban 1329 F., Water Works schemes of different districts, taluks and populated villages of the commercial centres have been undertaken and the aid given by the Government to an extent of Rs. 5 lakhs was utilized in connection with these schemes. Accordingly, Water Supply schemes for the towns of Raichur and Nanded were sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 9,18,750 and Rs. 6,00,000, respectively, and attempts are being made to complete these works as early as possible. A large well was sunk at some distance from the Parbhani town at an expenditure of Rs. 1,37,000 and the water supplied from it is quite sufficient for urgent requirements. Requisite arrangements were made for temporary supply of water for the Mahbubnagar town at an expenditure of Rs. 1,28,971. Rs. 63,500 were spent during the year on an extension of pipe distribution for the Gulbarga town and a sum of Rs. 22,037 was also sanctioned for similar work for the Nizamabad town and the work is in progress. The Jalna Water Supply scheme was undertaken by the Public Works Department and the portion of the storage reservoir was completed by the Local Fund Department, with an expenditure of Rs. 1,25,000. An estimate aggregating Rs. 5,78,254 regarding the supply of water for the Latur town was submitted to Government for sanction.

141. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 46,46,873. The Receipts and Expenditure. total receipts collected during the year amounted to Rs. 22,55,412 (Rs. 17,84,878 were on account of local cess and Rs. 4,70,534 on account of miscellaneous receipts) against Rs. 22,69,164 in 1332 F. and the expenditure to Rs. 20,77,933 as against Rs. 26,30,089. The following statement shows how the expenditure was distributed in 1332 F. as compared with 1333 Fasli. :—

Particulars	1332 F.	1333 F.
	O.S. Rs.	O.S. Rs.
Establishment	2,81,106	2,65,770
Education	4,79,126	8,28,498
Medical Relief and Sanitation	3,00,670	2,21,718
Buildings (Construction and Repairs)	7,11,172	4,11,266
Roads (Construction and Repairs)	2,80,060	1,48,969
Miscellaneous :—		
Conservancy and Gardens	5,25,863	6,55,908
Payment to Patels and Patwaries for collecting the local cess	52,092	50,804
Total ..	26,80,089	20,77,933

SECTION X

Military Department.

(A) Regular Troops.

142. Lieut.-Col. Sir Afsar-ul-Mulk Bahadur, K.C.I.E., M.V.O., A.D. C. continued as Chief Commander of the Regular Troops and Major Usman Yar-ud-Doula Bahadur, A.D.C., as Commander throughout the year under report.

143. The strength of the Regular Troops, the Imperial Service Troops and the Golconda Brigade was 4,891, 1,088 and 1,132, respectively. The cost of the Regular Troops was Rs. 22,69,480 against Rs. 19,64,778; of the Imperial Service Troops Rs. 9,94,272 against Rs. 9,91,721; and of the Golconda Brigade Rs. 5,32,178 against Rs. 4,91,126 in the previous year.

In the Regular Troops, the average age of the men was 33 years 9 months and 10 days, height 5 feet 6 inches and chest measurement nearly 33½ inches. Altogether 358 recruits were enlisted during the year, 104 retired on pension or gratuity and 315 were struck off the rolls owing to dismissal, death, desertion or resignation.

In the Imperial Service Troops, the average age of the men was 32 years, height 5 feet 6 inches and chest measurement 33½ inches. In all 212 recruits were enlisted during the year, 11 men retired on pension or gratuity and 152 men were struck off the rolls owing to dismissal, death, desertion or resignation.

In the Golconda Brigade, the average age of the men was 31 years and 8 months, height 5 feet 6 inches and chest measurement 36 inches. In all 36 recruits were enlisted, 14 men retired on pension or gratuity and 22 were struck off the rolls owing to death, dismissal, desertion, or resignation.

144. The expenditure on account of the Government Gun Powder Magazine. Factory was Rs. 14,770 against Rs. 14,983 in 1332 F.

145. Major M. G. Naidu, M.B., C.M., continued as Principal Medical Officer of the Regular Troops till the 29th Mehri 1333 F. when he retired and Major Khaja Moinuddin M.D., was appointed to succeed him.

The total number of in-patients treated was 12,586 against 10,412 and of out-patients 42,829 against 34,488 in 1332 F. Medical operations numbered 1,037 against 866 and the number of fatal cases was 24 against 17 in the previous year.

Lt. H. Vasant Rao was in charge of the X-Ray Department. The number of cases treated was 545 against 682. Of these, 67 were cases of radiography, 30 of screen examination, 51 of X-Ray exposures and the rest of electric treatment. The total expenditure incurred on the Military Medical Department was Rs. 1,59,862 against Rs. 1,63,718 in the previous year.

146. After the Gulbarga riots which occurred during the year under report, His Exalted Highness the Nizam ordered the Chief Commander of the Regular Troops to garrison the thickly populated towns in the districts with detachments of Regular Forces, so that in the event of disturbances in future, the garrison with the aid of the local police force might be able to suppress them, obtaining necessary help from the Chief Military Depot at the Capital, which should always be in readiness. An army 2,000 strong and fully equipped with machine guns, etc., was ordered to be collected and distributed as follows:—

(1)	Aurangabad, Gulbarga, Usmanabad, Raichur, Mominnabad, Bidar, Nanded, Hingoli, Nizamabad and Kazipet, (Warangal)	 200 men each or 2,000 in all
(2)	Reserve	 100
Total		.. 2,100 men.

It was further directed that the district towns should be garrisoned permanently. For this purpose 2,000 men were to be selected from the Irregular Forces and given a thorough training of 2 or 3 years, so that when they became reliable and trustworthy the Regular detachments of the districts might be removed to the Capital and replaced by the newly trained squadrons. In obedience to these commands the work of selection is going on. During the year 481 men were enlisted and their training was begun.

147. At the time of the Viceregal Visit to Hyderabad on the 23rd November 1923, the Regular Troops took part in several ceremonial events, and His Excellency was entertained at Fateh Maidan with Military sports, such as—skill-at-arms, variety sticks, victoria cross, skill at riding and musical ride.

In March 1923, a select party of the Hyderabad Imperial Service Troops, under the Command of Majors Mohamed Azmatullah and Mirza Qader Beg was sent to be present at the XVth Imperial Cavalry Brigade War Memorial at Delhi.

The Sixtieth Anniversary of the formation of the Regular Troops took place in March 1924, when sports were held at Fateh Maidan and a dinner party was arranged in the Address Hall at the Public Gardens. His Exalted Highness the Nizam graced both the occasions with his presence. In his speech at the conclusion of the dinner, Sir Afsar-ul-Mulk related, among other things, the success achieved by the Hyderabad Contingent against a bandit party of Bhils in 1879; the formation and activities of the Regular Troops in eradicating the Rohillas; and the suppression of a mutinous disturbance between the Arabs and the City Police in 1882.

(B) *Irregular Troops.*

148. Mr. Mirza Bashir Beg continued as Nazim, Nazm-i-Jamiat, during the year under report.

149. The Irregular Troops consisted of 11,340 Infantry and 1,248 Cavalry (including 210 infantry and 200 cavalry of the Prince Body Guard and 351 men of the Police Arabs). Besides, there were 13 elephants, 2 camels, 36 bullocks, 5 field guns, 6 palkies and 31 palanquins, etc. The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 24,45,389 against Rs. 22,75,668 in the preceding year.

150. The total number of patients treated in the Nazm Dispensary rose from 5,269 in 1332 F. to 7,321 in 1333 F. Surgical operations during the year numbered 181 and 473 persons were inoculated.

151. The total expenditure on the Military Department amounted to Rs. 61,52,390 (Rs. 38,10,694 for Regular Troops and Rs. 23,41,696 for Irregular Troops.) as against Rs. 59,01,994 (Rs. 36,26,326 for Regular Troops and Rs. 22,75,668 for Irregular Troops) in the preceding year.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

SECTION I.

Agriculture.

152. Mr. Mazhar Husain, M.A., B.Sc., continued as Director of Agriculture throughout the year under report.

Control.
Cotton. 153. As in previous years, the department was chiefly engaged in restoring the long staple variety of cotton known as "Hyderabad Gaorani." In 5 taluks of Parbhani and one taluk of Bir district, 9,150 khandies of pure selected seed were distributed on *takavi* against 10,070 khandies in the previous year. The area cultivated measured 3,28,567 acres against 3,85,150 acres or a decrease of 56,883 acres which, it is explained, was due to delay in getting funds and also to a circular issued by the Tahsildar of Jintur obliging contractors to go over a long distance to the Tahsil for a certified statement for obtaining seeds on *takavi*. The total sum spent for the purchase of seed and necessary expenses incurred for its distribution amounted to Rs. 2,48,198 against Rs. 2,41,500 in the preceding year, and the total amount recovered and recoverable was Rs. 2,49,737, resulting in a net profit of Rs. 1,539.

Eri Silk Industry. 154. Silk worms obtained from three sets of eggs from Bhagalpur, Assam and Coonoor are very promising. A pedal type reeling machine has been set at work and a new building provided. Efforts are being made to run this industry on commercial lines.

Sugar-cane. 155. Sugar-cane was sown, as usual, on Kamareddi farm. It was sown in due time and for four months the conditions were excellent and full of hopes. Inadequate supply of water and of labour due to epidemic during the period of growth produced an eight anna crop. Fiji Band 35, and Vadi 75 survived and the resulting gul appeared better, but decisive conclusions could not be reached.

Paddy. 156. The experiments with fish manure and ashes of the bye products of sugar-cane resulted in an increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ maunds of paddy per acre.

Miscellaneous Experiments. 157. In the Government Farm at Kamareddi, *turmeric* was experimented with different manures, but the scarcity of water hastened maturity, and the produce was hard with a blackish tinge. In the Aler Farm the whole of alkaline plot was retained and brought under cultivation, its fertility being increased by puddling in the soil green leaves of Karanj (*Pongamia Glabra*). Nizamgoad and Black variety were sown, and a new variety of paddy named *Kitchli Samba* from Coimbatore, having the peculiarity to withstand draught, was introduced and acclimatised very successfully. Experiments with green manuring, nitrogenous manure and a heavy dose of *Mohwa* refuse are under trial.

Implements and Machinery. 158. Early ploughing immediately after harvest and its effect on sowing has been demonstrated by Kirloskar's Iron Turnwrest plough in case of Jowar in comparison to the usual late ploughings of the cultivator who suffered very much this year on account of monsoon bursting late, whereas the Farm crop was in an excellent condition and an envy to the surrounding cultivators.

Different kinds of ploughs were tested for their respective efficiency, e.g., Burn's, Watt's, Monsoon, Clymax Rama Dhutan, iron pipe plough and results recorded. Of all the implements demonstrated at Sangareddy, the circular chaff cutter attracted hundreds of people on the lands of the Secretary of the District Agricultural Association. Many applied to the Association for its purchase on *Takavi* but their applications could not be complied with for want of funds.

With a view to show its efficiency and simple mechanism the Ramachandra Lift was fitted up for irrigation on one of the wells of the farm.

The six-coultered seed drill proved to be equal to if not better than the three-coultered drill in use at Sangareddy.

159. The department took part during 1333 F. in the Public Gardens Exhibition and the Co-operative Society's Training class when a display was made of the agricultural exhibits consisting of raw produce of the Dominions and agricultural machinery for the benefit of those interested.

160. During the year under report Mr. Abdul Majid, B. Ag., Agricultural Engineer in charge, conducted the Boring operations.

I. *Well Boring*—The machines in use at present are :—

(1) Calyx Core Drill working in Osmanabad District (2) Muzto's Patent well boring machines working at Hyderabad, Parbhani, Aurangabad, Sailu and Jalna.

The third Musto type boring machine being out of order, it was repaired and sent to Sailu at the end of the year under report.

Two more machines have been ordered, one to work with power and the other with manual labour.

Forty-eight applications were received during the year, 22 places were visited and boring was done in 16 places during the year 1333 Fasli.

Place	Borings done	Successful	Depth ft.	Cost per ft. bored
				Rs . A. P.
Hyderabad	12	4	386	1 11 0
Purbhani and Aurangabad..	8	3	228	0 13 0
Osmanabad	2	1	61	..
Total during the year ..	16	8	670	

The efficiency of the above enumerated machines is as follows :—

- I. Telingana. Soft soil; 10 ft. per day.
 Murram; 6 ft. „ „
 Granite debris; 9 inches „
 II. Mahratwara. Soft soil; 15 ft. „ „
 Murram; 7 ft. „ „
 Trap debris; 5 ft. „ „

Mansfield Automatic water finder being unserviceable was sent to Liverpool for repairs. It was returned to the Department in the rainy season and could not hence be used.

II. Tractors. The two tractors belonging to the Department had to be worked by peons trained by the Engineer in charge. About 40 acres were ploughed with the Saunderson tractor and the average expenses per acre amounted to Rs. 8. It may be noted that though the expenses incurred by the use of animal are about the same the work turned out by the machine and its effect is highly appreciable.

161. The total cost of the Department in 1333 F. amounted to Rs. 1,21,059 against Rs. 79,047 in the previous year.

SECTION II.

Weather and Crops.

162. As stated in previous reports, the rainy season in the State begins in June (Amardad) and the official year commences in October (Azur) and so the principal harvests of a Fasli year depend upon the monsoon of the preceding year.

The following statement indicates the rainfall, month by month, for the monsoon period 1332-1333 Fasli :—

South-West Monsoon.

June	1923 (Amardad 1332 F.)	..	..	0.73
July	„ (Shahrewar „	..	..	10.68
August	„ (Mehr „	..	..	3.11
September	„ (Aban „	..	..	8.53
Total for South-West Monsoon ..				23.00

North-East Monsoon.

October	1923 (Azur 1333 F.)	..	..	1.44
November	„ (Dai „	..	..	0.01
Total for North-East Monsoon ..				1.45
Total for the Monsoon period ..				24.45
Total for December 1923 to May 1924 (Bahman 1333 F. to Thir 1333 F.)				1.37
Total for the year June 1923 to May 1924 (Amardad 1332 F. to Thir 1333 F.)				25.82

163. The total rainfall during 1332-1333 F. was 2.36 inches less than that in the previous year and 16 per cent. below the normal. The South-West Monsoon started late and there was no rain till the 28th June. But afterwards the monsoon continued active, giving fairly good rain all over the Dominions except in the Raichur District where the *Kharif* and early rice crops fared badly owing to deficient rainfall. The North-East Monsoon commenced with scattered showers and the *Rabi* sowings took place in time except in the talukas of Lingsugur and Sindhnur in the Raichur District and Shorapur in the Gulbarga District where no sowings took place owing to the complete failure of the North-East Monsoon. Late rice cultivation was much restricted on account of inadequate supply of water in irrigation sources. On the whole, the season was not bad except in the Raichur District where on account of the failure of crops famine relief measures became necessary on a large scale.

164. The following statement shows the area and out-turn of the principal crops as compared with the figures for the preceding year :—

Crops				1882 F.		1883 F.	
				Area in acres	Out-turn	Area in acres	Outturn
					Tons		Tons
Oil-Seeds..	..	..	..	19,86,404	1,58,918	21,69,808	1,21,149
Rice ..	..	..	..	5,84,455	1,89,041	5,68,812	1,90,178
Jowar ..	..	..	..	87,54,786	10,56,275	98,51,287	9,86,256
Wheat ..	..	..	..	7,00,045	61,590	6,98,328	55,522
					Bales		Bales
Cotton ..	..	..	..	88,18,087	11,16,845	85,00,122	10,79,455

SECTION III.

Co-operative-Credit Societies.

165. Moulvi Mohamad Abdul Basith Khan Sahib continued as Registrar, Co-operative Credit Societies, during the year under report.

166. The total number of Banks and Societies increased from 1,546 to 1,698. Of these, 19 are Central Banks, 1,425 Agricultural Societies and 254 Non-Agricultural Societies.

167. The total number of members to the end of Amardad 1333 F. was 43,718 as against 40,244, in 1332 F. Of these, 3,436 belonged to the Central Banks, 31,578 to Agricultural Societies and 8,704 to Non-Agricultural Societies.

168. The Working Capital of the Central Banks, the Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Societies increased from Rs. 97,95,070 to Rs. 1,09,37,548 or a rise of 11·6 percent. against 7·6 in the previous year and of this, the Capital owned by them (Share Money and Reserve Fund combined) exceeded that of the preceding year by Rs. 7,32,057 and amounted to Rs. 37,05,175 which works up to 33·8 per cent. of the total working capital. The total amount of loans from Government and Central Banks amounted to Rs. 45,39,933 against Rs. 42,45,263 in the previous year.

169. Including Rs. 14,13,765 advanced to the members of the Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Societies during the year, the total outstandings against them was Rs. 63,00,712. Of this, Rs. 9,64,512 were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 53,36,200 at the end of 1333 Fasli.

170. As before, there were 19 Central Banks. The paid up Share Capital of the Central Banks amounted to Rs. 8,58,786 and the deposits held by them was Rs. 22,49,974. Including Rs. 9,79,714 lent to Societies during the year the total amount due to them was Rs. 45,10,528 ; out of which, Rs. 6,73,504 were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 38,37,024 at the end of 1333 F. The profit earned by the Banks was Rs. 1,01,678. During the year the Government debt was reduced from Rs. 6,97,327 to Rs. 6,38,535.

171. During 1332 F. Rs. 5,85,319 were advanced to members for purchase of cattle, payment of old debts, marriages, redemption and improvement of lands, purchase of seed, etc. The total amount repaid by them during the year was Rs. 3,51,714. At the end of 1333 F. there was an outstanding of Rs. 44,67,164. The profit earned by the Societies was Rs. 2,26,421.

172. Including 51 new Societies registered during this year there were altogether 254 Societies : 169 with limited liability and 85 with unlimited liability. The departmental societies at Hyderabad increased from 78 to 92. There were 13 Store Societies and 64 Weavers' Societies as against 11 and 48, respectively, in the preceding year. The Paper Industry Societies increased from 5 to 6. During the year, Rs. 8,28,446 were advanced to the members and Rs. 6,12,798 repaid by them. At the end of 1333 F. there was an outstanding of Rs. 8,69,036.

173. The total net cost of the Department was Rs. 2,38,771 as against Rs. 2,12,038 in the preceding year.

SECTION IV.

Factories.

174. As before, there were 4 Spinning and Weaving Mills while cotton-ginning and pressing factories increased from 235 to 250.

175. The total number of factories other than cotton factories was 195 as against 187 in 1332 F. as shown below :—

Name of Factories	1332 F.	1333 F.
Flour Mills (including 71 worked by electricity) ..	98	116
Rice Mills do do ..	46	40
Distilleries	5	5
Water pumping station	3	4
Soda-Water Factory worked by electricity ..	1	1
Dall Factories do	10	10
Ice Factory	1	1
Iron Foundry	1	..
Silk Factory	1	1
Tile Factory	1	1
Motor repairing factories	7	7
Oil-Mills	2	1
Cinema	3	..
Printing Press	1	1
Cement Factory	1	1
Valcanizing Factory	1	1
Cigarette Factory	1	1
Matche Factory	1	..
Iron Manufacturing Factory	..	1
Acid Factory	1	1
Thymol Factory	1	..
Electric House	1	1
Furniture Manufacturing Factory	..	1
Total ..	187	195

176. The total number of factories requiring inspection was 449 with 341 boilers, of which, 424 factories and 315 boilers were inspected during the year; the rest could not be inspected as the owners did not work them. Of the boilers examined, 3 were condemned. The total amount of inspection fees collected amounted to O. S. Rs. 11,457 and B.G. Rs. 319-2-0. There was one fatal accident during the year under report.

SECTION V.

Trade.

177. The statistics of the trade of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions are compiled from the Customs and Railway returns.

178. The following statement shows, in thousands of rupees, the aggregate value of imports and exports of the principal commodities during the year under report as compared with the figures for 1332 Fasli :—

Articles	IMPORTS		Articles	EXPORTS	
	1332 F.	1333 F.		1332 F.	1333 F.
Piece-goods ..	2,96,59	3,64,24	Piece-goods ..	4,45	3,72
Yarn ..	1,60,35	1,67,96	Cotton ..	8,67,01	10,85,82
Salt ..	46,83	55,41	Cotton seed ..	1,81,81	97,22
Silk ..	21,51	25,96	Grain ..	70,49	1,58,58
Sugar and Jaggery ..	1,16,92	1,07,99	Sesamum ..	46,59	58,98
Fruits ..	89,96	51,48	Linseed ..	53,81	77,85
Betel-nut ..	16,99	21,61	Castor seed ..	1,24,40	1,45,65
Live stock ..	22,88	28,09	Live stock ..	38,26	34,45
Timber ..	5,22	8,24			
Copper and brass utensils ..	22,02	28,72	Timber ..	11,44	6,52
Hardware ..	29,38	30,03	Hides ..	29,93	34,93
Silver ..	62,43	71,58	Indigo ..	1,15	50
Gold ..	1,34,18	1,82,69	Ground-nut ..	20,93	2,478
Other articles ..	5,44,63	4,62,91	Oil and Ghee ..	48,78	35,12
			Other articles ..	2,31,77	1,87,82
Total ..	15,19,84	16,06,91	Total ..	16,80,32	19,01,44
Value of <i>Mafi</i> articles including Mint Bullion ..	3,93,30	3,80,89	Value of <i>Mafi</i> articles ..	29,80	23,80
Grand Total ..	19,13,14	19,87,80	Grand Total ..	17,10,12	19,25,24

179. The total value of imported commodities during 1333 F. was 1,987·80 lakhs against 1,913·14 lakhs or an increase of 74·66 lakhs over the previous year. Of these, dutiable merchandise was worth 1,606·91 lakhs, duty free merchandise 287·44 lakhs, and bullion purchased for the Mint 93·45 lakhs. The chief increases under Imports were piece-goods (67·65 lakhs), gold (48·51 lakhs), fruits (11·52 lakhs), silver (9·15 lakhs), salt (8·58 lakhs), and yarn (7·61 lakhs).

180. The total value of exported commodities during the year under report amounted to 1,925·24 lakhs, against Rs. 1,710·12 lakhs. Of this, 1,901·44 lakhs were on account of dutiable merchandise and 23·80 lakhs an account of duty free merchandise. The chief increases were under Cotton (168·31 lakhs), Grain (88·09 lakhs), Linseed (24·54 lakhs) and Castor seed (21·25 lakhs), whilst the main decrease was under Cotton-seed (34·59 lakhs) and Oil and Ghee (13·66 lakhs).

181. Compared with the previous year there was an increase of 3·8 per cent. under imports and of 12·5 per cent. under exports. The total aggregate value of the trade of the Dominions during the year under report amounted to 3,913·04 lakhs as against 3,623·26 lakhs in 1332 F., i.e., an increase of 289·78 lakhs against an increase of 366·10 lakhs in the preceding year.

182. The following statement shows in tons the volume of the principal imports and exports carried on by His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway during the year under report as compared with the figures for 1332 Fasli.

Articles	1332 Fasli			
	Imports		Exports	
	1332 F. Tons	1333 F. Tons	1332 F. Tons	1333 F. Tons
Cotton manufactured	9,518	9,615	105	170
Grain	86,280	68,844	34,543	83,201
Salt	45,292	58,440	..	10
Sugar and Jaggery	7,501	24,365	278	76
Hardware	19,280	23,146	..	586
Cotton	350	99	65,244	60,097
Oil-seed	..	70	95,495	84,489
Cotton-seed	..	374	90,535	71,858
Timber	3,690	5,806	11,759	9,956
Kerosine Oil	12,813	15,998	..	10
Coal and Coke	6,501	7,228	2,87,491	2,96,877
Miscellaneous	16,572	14,245	1,17,546	1,13,926
Total	2,07,822	2,28,225	7,02,996	7,20,756

SECTION VI.

Industries and Commerce.

183. As in the previous year, the Commerce and Industries Department was directly under the control and supervision of Nawab Samad Yar Jung Bahadur, Secretary, and Mr. G. A. Muhammadi, B.A., F.C.S., Deputy Secretary.

184. All the buildings mentioned in last year's report were completed and the machinery in the Distillery and Ether storage rooms was erected by the expert who had arrived from Paris. The work of erection in the Boiler and Power house is nearing completion under the supervision of an Engineer whose services have been borrowed from the Mysore State.

185. The staff of the Laboratory consisted, as in the previous year, of a Chief Chemist, a Senior Chemist and 4 Chemists. 400 samples were analysed for different Government departments and private people. Experiments were conducted on the following industrial subjects :—

1. the manufacture of thymol from *Ajwan* ;
2. the manufacture of glue and gelatin ;
3. the manufacture of boiled oil and polish from local raw materials and boot polish from the locally made methylated spirit and crude lac ;
4. the extraction of distempers from white clay found in the State ;
5. the refining of crude salt found in the Raichur district.

Research work was also undertaken and the subjects dealt with were :—

1. deterioration of sugar percentage and decrease in the yield of alcohol.
2. use of spent *mowha* as field and garden crop manure.
3. sterilising drinking water by chlorine method.

4. extraction of oil from onion and garlic.

Four students were given practical training in soap manufacture, essential oil distillation and boot polish manufacture.

The Applied Chemistry Section building has been completed and fully equipped with the required machinery. It will provide facilities for experiments on a large scale in future.

186. The work of the Weaving Factory is divided into three sections :
 Government Demonstration Weaving Factory. Apprentice, Commercial and Demonstration. Three new students were admitted to the higher section, of whom one has passed the prescribed test. Thirty sought admission to the lower section ; 11 were declared successful, having passed a practical test.

No new centre was opened during the year but at the special request of a few institutions, a trained staff was deputed to give instruction to students in weaving. The expenses of running centres at Gulbarga, Mahbubnagar and Armur amounted to Rs. 5,098 and the quantity of cloth woven at them was 881½ yards valued at Rs. 259. 152 slays and 116 dobbies were sold through an agent while 26 slays and 41 dobbies were sold departmentally.

187. The Industrial Exhibition was held during the year for 2 months when all kinds of articles of indigenous manufacture specially collected for the occasion were displayed.
 Industrial Exhibition. His Exalted Highness the Nizam honoured the Exhibition with frequent visits. A permanent building has been erected for this purpose in the Public Gardens and will be suitably equipped in the near future.

188. A loan of Rs. 2,000 was granted during the year in connection with an Electro-plating factory. Permission was granted for the establishment of 128 new factories, of which 73 were flour mills and 35 ginning factories.
 Miscellaneous.

Patents were granted for 9 inventions under the Hyderabad Inventions and Designs Act No. X of 1309 F. One of these inventions related to improvements in the manufacture of cement and another was a Water lift for irrigation purposes.

The Shahabad Cement Co., Ltd., which was floated in 1922, was granted a debenture loan by Government of B. G. Rs. 10 lakhs to enable them to complete the factory and start manufacture of cement.

SECTION VII.

Public Works Department.

A. Irrigation Branch.

189. Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung Bahadur, F.C.H., continued as Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, during the year under report.
 Control.

190. The total Budget grant of the Irrigation Branch was Rs. 32,86,490 and the total expenditure was Rs. 32,08,097, as against Rs. 35,19,497 and Rs. 33,36,536, respectively, in the preceding year. Out of the total expenditure, Rs. 21,79,798 were spent on Works, Rs. 10,24,367 on Establishment (including Chief Engineer's Office) and Rs. 3,937 on Tools and Plant. In addition to the works of Irrigation proper, the Irrigation staff executed Development works amounting to Rs. 52,988, Capital Works amounting to Rs. 3,18,679, Famine Works amounting to Rs. 1,72,064 and Special Buildings and Roads (including Khuldabad Works) amounting to Rs. 4,44,398. Thus the total cost of Works executed by the Irrigation Branch during the year under report aggregated Rs. 31,67,922 against Rs. 29,22,658 in 1332 Fasli.
 Budget Grant and Expenditure.

191. The total cost of the staff employed by the Irrigation Branch was Rs. 8,86,502 against Rs. 10,00,407 in the preceding year. The percentage of establishment charges to the total expenditure on Works was 27·98 against 34·22 in 1332 Fasli.

192. The total budget grant for Works in 1333 F. was Rs. 22,16,881 and the total expenditure incurred was Rs. 21,79,798 as against Rs. 24,04,959 and Rs. 23,28,081, respectively, in 1332 F. Of this, Rs. 7,36,834 were spent on Original Works and Restoration, Rs. 9,01,246 on Repairs and Maintenance, Rs. 3,33,429 on Communications and Rs. 2,08,284 on Accommodation and Buildings.

193. The expenditure on the Himayat Sagar Project during the year was Rs. 18,01,116, of which Rs. 17,02,061 were spent on works and the rest on establishment. The total amount spent on it to the end of 1333 F. was Rs. 78,56,922 against an estimate of Rs. 92,70,000.

194. The Tank Restoration Survey Parties surveyed 226 tanks and submitted estimates amounting to Rs. 14,59,236.

195. The following are the more important projects that were under construction during the year under report:—

Name of Project	Estimated cost	Grant for 1333 F.	Amount spent in 1333 F.	Total Amount spent to the end of 1333 F.
1. Nizam Sagar Project ..	3,05,00,000	27,39,194	30,16,661	32,74,532
2. Mahboob Nahar Extension Project ..	33,48,705	25,000	15,621	31,57,697
3. Wyra Project ..	24,90,000	6,30,000	6,41,680	9,30,472
4. Palair Project ..	22,25,000	2,80,990	2,94,371	5,00,016
5. Left Bank Canal of Manjira Project	5,00,000	2,22,000	2,35,057	3,48,711
6. Royanpalli Project ..	2,83,000	37,970	37,919	88,727
7. Singabhopalam Project ..	2,28,740	18,683	16,071	98,712
Project Surveys ..	..	46,163	45,982	..

B. General Branch.

196. Nawab Karamat Jung Bahadur, B.A., F.C.H., M.I.E., continued as Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, General Branch, throughout the year under report.

197. The total Budget grant for Buildings and Communications (excluding Special Buildings, Drainage, and Water Works) was Rs. 45,45,540 and the actual expenditure Rs. 44,62,667 against Rs. 44,46,122 and Rs. 46,30,163, respectively, in the preceding year. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 35,26,215 were spent on Works, Rs. 9,18,275 on Establishment (including Chief Engineer's Office), Rs. 16,846 on Tools and Plant and Rs. 1,331 on Pre-Survey. Besides the above, an expenditure of Rs. 2,05,853 was incurred during the year in the Architect's Circle on the following works for which funds were obtained from the Departments concerned.

(1) Constructing Begampett Hostel, (now Jagirdars' High School) Rs. 1,65,853.

(2) Constructing Osmania Technical Institute Rs. 40,000.

Thus the total expenditure of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 46,68,520.

198. The total cost of the staff employed by the General Branch was Rs. 8,09,288 against Rs. 8,28,865 in 1882 F. The percentage of establishment charges to the total expenditure on Works (Rs. 37,32,068) was 21·6 against 22·7 in the previous year.

199. In 1883 F. the budget grant for works (Buildings and Communications) was Rs. 35,81,760 and the actual expenditure Rs. 35,26,215 as against Rs. 33,65,504 and Rs. 36,46,986, respectively, in the preceding year. Of this, Rs. 13,83,629 were spent on buildings and Rs. 21,42,586 on communications.

200. Out of the total expenditure on buildings, Rs. 10,20,259 were spent on original works, Rs. 78,634 on repairs and Rs. 2,84,736 on maintenance. The principal building under construction was the Osmania General Hospital which is nearing completion, the total amount spent on it to the end of 1883 F. being Rs. 17,68,270 against an estimate of Rs. 21,22,500. The construction of the Hostel at Begampett was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 5,54,585.

201. Thirty-one miles of new roads were completed and opened for traffic during the year under report. The total mileage maintained by the Public Works Department was 2,728 miles. Of the total expenditure on roads, Rs. 10,49,752 were spent on construction, Rs. 10,202 on repairs and Rs. 10,82,632 on maintenance.

202. The original budget grant for the Hyderabad Water Works was Rs. 1,08,000 to which a sum of Rs. 2,22,000 was added from the Water Work revenue and Rs. 287 from the lump sum grant of the Public Works Department, thus bringing the total grant to Rs. 3,30,287 against which an expenditure of Rs. 3,43,754 was incurred. Out of this, Rs. 2,74,765 were spent on works and Rs. 68,989 on establishment or 25·1 per cent. of the outlay on works. The revenue realized by the Hyderabad Water Works was Rs. 2,05,529. The annual maintenance grant for the Aurangabad Water Works, which supply water mainly to the Cantonment, is Rs. 1,912, of which the British Government contributes B.G. Rs. 1,050. In addition to the maintenance grant an extra expenditure of Rs. 1,039 was incurred during the year for pumping and bailing out water from the depressions in the stream. The total expenditure incurred on the Hyderabad Drainage Project was Rs. 12,263, of which Rs. 12,098 were spent on Establishment and Rs. 165 on Works.

SECTION VIII.

Telephone Department.

203. Mr. Bala Pershad, Ph.B.(E.E.) continued as Superintendent of the Telephone Department during the year under review.

204. The number of Exchange lines increased from 510 to 549 and of Extension lines from 179 to 183, while private lines remained the same as in the preceding year, viz., 24. There was one service line and one call office at the end of the year.

Besides the Central Battery Telephone Exchange at Gowliguda, the one at Narayanguda (Magneto Exchange) continued to be in operation pending receipt of His Exalted Highness' commands for the installation of Central Battery Telephone instruments in place of magneto instruments at the King Koti and certain Royal Palaces.

Plans and estimates were prepared in connection with the installation of Telephone systems at Aurangabad, Jalna and Raichur and estimates were also prepared for installing Power and Electric Plant in the same districts. Preliminary survey of the other districts which are to be provided with telephones, viz., Nanded, Gulbarga, Warangal, Lathoor, Parbhani and Nizamabad will be undertaken in 1884 Fasli.

205. The total outlay on the reconstruction scheme to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 9,29,272, the total estimated cost sanctioned by Government being Rs. 10,00,000. Reconstruction Scheme. The details are given below :—

Items	Amount expended O. S. Rs.
Cables underground	2,96,475
Laying cables	58,517
Switch-board, Additional Cables, Relay Racks, etc. ..	1,51,415
Erecting Switch-board	12,854
Instruments	85,860
Alteration to overhead lines	2,52,000
New building	66,881
Furniture and Electric lighting	10,408
Contingencies	912
Total ..	9,29,272

206. The revenue of the Department for the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,38,211 as against Rs. 1,37,222 in the previous year as under :— Income and Expenditure.

Items	1888 F. Rs.	1882 F. Rs.
Subscription fees	1,24,427	1,14,581
Shifts and petty sales	8,896	3,582
Fees collected at public call offices	..	36
Supervision on capital (New lines) and other works executed by the Department	4,601	19,028
Sundry Credit	287	..

This shows a net increase of subscription fees of O.S. Rs. 9,846 as compared with that of 1882 F. The total working expenses for the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,32,625 as against Rs. 88,096 in the year 1882 F. as shown below :—

Particulars	1888 F. Rs.	1882 F. Rs.
Repairs, maintenance and renewals of plant and machinery and temporary works	80,740	82,562
Repairs and maintenance of buildings	488	..
Repairs and maintenance of furniture	21	..
Exchange operating	18,084	22,504
Management charges	19,746	23,179
Rents, Rates and Taxes	1,515	..
Depreciation on New Plant	25,486	3,750
Do do Building	1,288	..
Interest on new capital	35,814	6,101

After meeting all the above charges there was a surplus of income over expenditure of Rs. 586 as against Rs. 49,126 in 1882 F. The fall in the amount of surplus profit is due to the allowance of depreciation and interest on the new capital outlay. It may be noted that the repairs, maintenance, exchange, operating and management charges were reduced by O.S. Rs. 9,675 as compared with those of 1882 F. which is largely due to the introduction of the new system.

The number of telephone lines increased by 196 within the last six years, thus showing a net increase of 32 lines per year, and the income of the Department increased by Rs. 52,830 as compared with that of 1827 F. when the department was taken over under State management.

SECTION IX.

Railways.

307. In the year ending 30th September 1924, the section of the Kazipett-Bellarshah Railway line from Kazipett to Peddapalli, distance 46·98 miles, was opened for traffic on the 1st of February. From Peddapalli to Ramgundum (11·77 miles) the line was opened on the 1st July 1925. Metre Gauge goods trains were discontinued between Secunderabad and Hyderabad Broad Gauge Railway Station, and the 5·78 miles of metre gauge rails were removed from the track. At the close of 1933 F. the open mileage in the Dominions was 941·76 miles; 388·88 miles under Broad Gauge and 552·88 under Metre Gauge.

208. Good progress was made in the construction of the Kazipett-Bellarshah line as far as the Painganga and negotiations for linking the line with Great Indian Peninsula system at Bellarshah were continued.

Equally good progress was made with the construction of the Karapalli-Kothagudium Railway. The possibility of extending it to Badrachellam was engaging attention.

The Gudwal-Kurnool section of the Metre Gauge Railway was almost completed as far as the British frontier and arrangements to open it at an early date were under consideration.

209. The Lingampalli-Bider Survey was completed. No new surveys were taken in hand.

210. In the year under report Government did not purchase any Broad Gauge stock or Broad Gauge Guaranteed Debentures and their face value, therefore, remained as in the previous year, viz., £451,830, and £88,500, respectively. £94,100 worth of Broad Gauge Unguaranteed Debentures and £102,300 worth of Hyderabad Godavari Valley 3½ per cent. debentures have been bought in October 1924, bringing the total debenture holdings of Government to £1,061,400 and £818,000 against £1,000,000 and £710,700 in 1932 F. A large portion of the debentures were issued against the loan of Rs. 17 lakhs advanced to the Railway Company in 1930 F. £32,700 worth of Broad Gauge Unguaranteed Debentures have been cancelled.

211. The Broad Gauge Railway from Wadi to Bezwada with a length of 330·13 miles and a capital outlay to the end of 1933 F. of B. G. Rs. 5,90,79,389 had gross earnings amounting to B. G. Rs. 95,41,099. The net earnings amounted to Rs. 48,99,114, giving a percentage of 8·29 on the capital expenditure against 9·90 in the previous year.

The Hyderabad Godavary Metre Gauge line with a length of 385·65 miles and total capital expenditure to the end of 1933 F. of B. G. Rs. 3,61,93,972 had gross earnings amounting to B. G. Rs. 79,71,568. The net earnings amounted to Rs. 44,29,999, yielding a percentage of 12·24 on the capital expenditure against 12·48 in 1932 Fasli.

The gross earnings of the Secunderabad-Gudwal section of 116·92 miles on which a capital of B. G. Rs. 1,16,45,730 was expended amounted to B. G. Rs. 6,62,353. The net earnings realized were B. G. Rs. 1,19,095 which gives a percentage of 1·02 on capital outlay against 1·09 in 1932 Fasli.

The gross earnings of the Purna-Hingoli Branch (Metre Gauge) Railway with a length of 50·31 miles and a capital expenditure of Rs. 30,83,409 amounted to Rs. 2,36,006. The net earnings were Rs. 84,122 which gives a return of 2·73 per cent. on capital expended against 3·20 per cent. in the previous year.

46·98 miles of the Kazipett-Bellarshah Railway as far as Peddapalli have been worked from the 1st February and 57·78 miles from the 1st July 1924. The capital expenditure was Rs. 78,89,854. The gross earnings amounted to Rs. 72,118 and the net earnings to Rs. 18,789 which works to 17 per cent. on the capital invested.

212. In the year under report, the full amount of the guaranteed interest paid by Government was refunded by the Railway Company, and His Exalted Highness' Government also received Rs. 18,82,412, as their share of the surplus profits.

213. The amount outstanding against the Railway Company in the Broad Gauge Contingent Liability Account on the 30th September 1924 was £2,287,399 including interest at 5 per cent. per annum. The Contingent Liability Account of the Hyderabad Godavari Valley Railway was wiped out, and there are no outstandings in it.

214. At the end of 1333 F. the nominal value of 5 and 6 per cent. old State Railway Shares on which His Exalted Highness' Government were paying interest was Rs.22,11,000 and Rs. 12,31,094, respectively.

215. The Company declared a dividend of 5 per cent. and a bonus of 5 per cent. on the share capital.

SECTION X.

Mines and Quarries.

216. Mr. Khurshed Mirza, B.Sc., A.I.M.E., continued as Director of the Department throughout the year under report.

217. The accompanying table gives the mining area, the output of minerals and the royalty paid to His Exalted Highness' the Nizam's Government during the year 1924 (1333 F.) as compared with 1923 (1332 F.).

Area	Minerals	OUTPUT		ROYALTY	
		1923	1924	1923	1924
		Tons	Tons	O.S. Rs.	O.S. Rs.
Singareni	Coal	6,29,224·6	6,19,725	70,788	69,719
Sasti and Paoni ..	do	29,204·25	25,049·5	3,651	3,131

218. During the year the Hyderabad Deccan Co., Ltd., paid the usual dead rent of O. S. Rs. 5,435-3-5 for sections of the Raichur Doab Gold-field area which were not worked by them.

219. There were 35 accidents at the Singareni Collieries, resulting in 27 deaths and 8 cases of injury. At the Sasti Collieries there were 3 accidents.

220. During the year under report no new licenses were granted. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy of Bombay, the licensee of the previous year, continued his prospecting operations for coal and iron over the three Districts of Asafabad, Karimnagar and Warangal.

221. Geological Survey work was completed in the taluqs of Asifabad, Uthnoor and Yelgadap of the Asafabad District and the economic minerals of Kamareddy and Yellareddy taluqs of the Nizamabad District were exploited.

222. During the year the output of stone of 27 working quarries was 42,65,881 sq. feet. The total income realized in 1333 F. Shahabad Stone Quarries. amounted to Rs. 29,069, of which Rs. 17,890 were on account of quarrying fees and Rs. 10,665 on account of royalty.

223. The cost of the Department for the year under report amounted to Rs. 48,479 against Rs. 45,285 in 1332 Fasli. Cost of the Department.

SECTION XI.

Postal Department.

224. Nawab Sardar Nawaz Jung Bahadur remained in charge of the Department during the year under report. Control.

225. Savings Banks had been introduced in Post-Offices with effect from 1st Isfandar 1332 F. as an experimental measure for a period of two years but were made permanent in consequence of the progress made by them by the end of that year. Savings Banks. At the end of 1333 F. there were 329 Post-Offices authorised to open Savings Banks. Including Rs. 19,20,957 deposited by the public during 1333 F., the total sum to the credit of the depositors at the close of the year was Rs. 24,93,450, of which Rs. 12,35,220 were withdrawn, leaving Rs. 12,58,230 at the end of 1333 Fasli.

226. During the year under report, the Money Order system was extended to 31 additional Post-Offices and 23 Post-Offices doing Money Order business were closed. The total number of Post-Offices doing Money Order business rose from 719 to 727. The number of Post-Offices which were doing Insurance business was 315. During the year, 3,72,412 money orders of the value of Rs. 90,32,988 were issued against 3,81,203 of the value of Rs. 87,82,744 in the preceding year. The commission realized amounted to Rs. 1,13,917 against Rs. 1,06,062 in 1332 F. The number of V. P. articles dealt with by the Post-Office was 85,496, their value being Rs. 9,67,438 against 1,00,663 of the value of Rs. 8,54,780 in the preceding year. The commission realized on V. P. articles was Rs. 14,666 against 9,462 in 1332 F. During the year, 21,812 insured letters and parcels were received against 20,423 in the previous year, the fees realized being Rs. 9,114 against Rs. 7,318. Money Orders, V. P. and Insured Articles.

227. At the beginning of 1333 F., there were 800 Post-Offices and 572 letter-boxes in the State, the number of postmen and village postmen being 407 and 469, respectively. Post-Offices and Letter-Boxes. During the year, 20 post-offices and 10 letter-boxes were newly opened and 59 post-offices and 3 letter-boxes were closed. Three village postmen were newly appointed and the services of four postmen and 43 village postmen were dispensed with. Thus at the end of the year there were 761 post-offices, 579 letter-boxes, 403 postmen and 429 village postmen. There was one post-office for every 108·5 sq. miles. The mileage over which mails were carried by rail increased from 1,833 miles to 1,890 miles and the mileage by road was 6,188 miles against 6,467 miles in 1332 Fasli.

228. The total number of postal articles issued in 1333 F. was 2,94,22,529 against 2,49,96,860 in 1332 F. Private correspondence increased by 2·89 per cent. and Government correspondence decreased by 11·21 per cent. Articles Issued.

229. The total number of articles delivered in 1333 F. was 3,97,56,034 against 3,68,19,715 in the preceding year. These articles include those received from outside His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions which were prepaid only with British Indian postage and were delivered free of all State postage charges, the number of such articles being 35,86,078 against 29,21,334 in the preceding year. Articles Delivered.

230. Twenty-nine offences were committed by the postal employees, of which 8 were of forgery and false report of highway robbery were punished by the Law Courts. The rest were breaches of discipline, etc., and were punished departmentally, mostly by dismissal.
 Offences by Postal Employees.

231. A solitary case of robbery occurred during the year. The dacoits tore open the mail-bag and finding nothing valuable in it, plundered the Runner.
 Offences by Outsiders.

232. Of the 1,435 public complaints received during 1333 F., 358 or 24·94 per cent. were established.
 Complaints from the Public.

233. In all 96,245 articles were received in the Dead-Letter Office against 92,575 in the preceding year. Of these, 85,642 or 88·98 per cent. were subsequently delivered to the addresses against 82,548 or 89·16 per cent. in 1332 F. The postage due on undelivered letters was Rs. 384, against Rs. 457 in the previous year.
 Dead-Letter Office.

234. During the year under report, 1,19,222 articles were received from the Imperial Post-Office for delivery through the State Post Offices against 1,07,642 in 1332 F. The postage realized on these amounted to Rs. 9,984 against Rs. 8,531. Of this, Rs. 5,129 were on account of the State Postal Department and Rs. 4,855 for the British Postal Department, as against Rs. 4,253 and Rs. 4,278, respectively, in the preceding year.
 Articles received from British Post-Offices.

235. The 3 lithographic presses attached to the Postal Department lithographed 888 books and 1,57,574 forms against 3,915 books and 3,22,886 forms in the preceding year. The bulk of printing work was executed by the Government Central Press.
 Postal Forms.

236. During the year under report, Rs. 2,991 were spent on repairs as compared with Rs. 2,186 in the preceding year.
 Expenditure on Postal Buildings.

237. The value of quinine sold by the Postal Department during the year was Rs. 7,166 against Rs. 8,437 in 1332 Fasli.
 Sale of Quinine.

238. The total income of the Postal Department rose from Rs. 8,09,616 to Rs. 8,43,973 or an increase of 4·2 per cent. Excluding income realized from Service Stamps, the ordinary income was Rs. 6,11,082 against Rs. 5,57,369 in 1332 F. The expenditure increased from Rs. 9,10,980 to Rs. 9,18,466, and as compared with receipts there was an excess expenditure of Rs. 74,493 against Rs. 1,01,364 in the previous year.
 Financial Results.

239. During the year under report the Postmaster General issued a number of Circulars with a view to improve the administration of the department in its various branches and the conduct of business therein. As in British post-offices the insurance fee on Rs. 100 or less was fixed at annas two.
 General.

SECTION XII.

Mint Department.

240. Mr. R. L. Gamlen remained in charge of the Department during the year under report, except for 4 months and 12 days when he was away on leave, during which period Mr. O. H. Browne, Assistant Director, Electricity Department, acted as Mint Master.
 Control.

241. During the year, 1,34,82,483 silver coins (1,30,51,600 rupees, 62,598 half rupees, 2,12,000 quarter rupees and 1,56,240 one-eighth rupees) and 1,21,21,636 bronze coins (2 pie pieces) were minted.
 Silver and Copper Coinage.

242. The total silver, copper and nickel coins put into circulation during the year under report were as follows :—

Coins in Circulation.

Description of coins				Value in Rs.
Full Rupees	..	..	..	90,00,000
Half Rupees	..	..	..	85,000
Quarter Rupees	..	..	..	80,000
One-eighth Rupees..	..	..	..	45,000
One anna (nickel) ..	..	..	..	55,000
Half anna	..	..	..	10,000
Two pie pieces	..	..	..	1,89,400
One pie pieces	..	..	..	600
Total ..				98,15,000

243. At the commencement of 1333 F. the Mint held a balance of 3,16,836·0 tolas. Adding 1,17,62,062·9 tolas received during the year (Bar silver 1,14,56,646·9 tolas and Standard silver 3,05,416·0 tolas) the total quantity of silver held by the Mint in 1333 F. was 1,20,78,898·9 tolas. The loss incurred on coinage operations amounted to 42,522·6 tolas which works out to 67·2 tolas per lakh of rupees minted against 59·0 tolas in the previous year, the excess being due to the recoveries not being made owing to the continuance of coinage. In addition to this a loss of 774·5 tolas was incurred on account of Assay musters sent to Mint Master, Bombay.

244. The following statement shows the quantities of silver and copper brought under melting operations during 1333 Fasli.

Melting Operations.

Particulars				Tolas
Bar and refined silver	..	..	..	1,14,93,017·1
Copper Alloy	..	..	..	25,56,657·8
Half Sicca Rupees	..	..	..	3,19,294·8
Copper Alloy	..	..	..	374·8
Defective Mahboobia Sicca Rupees	..	..	..	5,963·0
Copper Alloy	..	..	..	9·8
Bars for realligation (Fine Silver)	..	..	..	64·6
Spoilt coins (Copper Alloy)	..	..	..	725·6

245. During the year 1,549 silver musters (together with 180 pyx coins) and one standard and one pre-melted gold musters were assayed.

Assay Work.

246. During the year under report 5,406·23 tolas of gold were purchased at a cost of Rs. 1,52,736-1-7 against 4,137·55 tolas at a cost of Rs. 1,17,032-9-0 in the previous year.

Purchase of Gold.

247. The following statement shows the total number of coins of different denominations minted and issued during the year and the balance held by the Mint at the end of 1333 Fasli.

Description				Balance at the end of 1332 F.	Coins struck in 1333 F.	Coins issued in 1333 F.	Balance at the end of 1333 F.
Full	Ashrafis	..	..	1,526	5,920	5,572	1,874
Half	do	..	..	398	925	749	574
Quarter	do	..	..	222	2,087	1,089	1,170
One-eighth	do	..	..	252	1,012	1,048	216
Total ..				2,398	9,894	8,458	3,884

The striking charges realized by the sale of coins amounted to Rs. 17,348-8-10 which is inclusive of the seigniorage on 27 coins sold on credit to State officers in 1332 F. but exclusive of the seigniorage on 16 coins sold on credit to State officers during 1333 Fasli.

248. The total expenditure incurred by the Mint Department in 1833 F. as compared with 1832 F. is as follows :—

Expenditure.

Items		1832 F.	1833 F.
		O. S. Rs.	O. S. Rs.
Cost of Establishment	.. ..	1,28,606	1,57,152
Stores	.. ..	65,898	58,925
Contingencies	.. ..	8,878	2,927
Miscellaneous	.. ..	1,622	1,216
Assay charges	.. ..	6,207	7,499
Repairs to Mint Buildings	.. ..	2,829	2,988
Total	.. ..	2,08,540	2,29,696

SECTION XIII.

Stamp Department.

249. Moulvi Mir Faiz-ur-Rahman Saheb continued as Inspector General of Stamps during the year under report.

Control.

250. The number of stamps and stamp papers of all kinds in stock at the commencement of 1333 F. was as follows :—

Stamps in Stock.

Ilaqas		Number	Value
			O.S. Rs.
Dewani	.. ..	1,44,90,303	1,67,05,399
Residency, Secunderabad, etc.	.. ..	28,097	1,05,266
Total	.. ..	1,45,18,400	1,68,10,665

251. The following table indicates the number and the value of stamp papers, manufactured during 1333 Fasli.

Stamps Manufactured.

Kind of stamp papers		Number	Value
			O.S. Rs.
Stamp paper	.. ..	10,35,251	17,80,580
Postal Stamps	.. ..	68,67,240	3,37,825
Embossed envelopes	.. ..	16,58,682	55,517
Post-cards	.. ..	66,15,184	1,41,510
Court fee stamps	.. ..	14,41,048	9,88,125
Hundi stamps	.. ..	10,900	8,513
Hundi paper	.. ..	66	990
Service stamps and post-cards	.. ..	33,02,880	2,49,754
Total	.. ..	2,04,31,201	35,12,814

252. The number and value of stamps supplied to different Ilaqas in 1333 F. were as follows :—

Stamps supplied to different Ilaqas.

Ilaqas		Number	Value
			O.S. Rs.
Dewani	.. ..	2,08,87,225	26,97,838
Jagirs	.. ..	1,88,640	96,481
Residency, Secunderabad, etc.	.. ..	62,745	98,688
Total	.. ..	2,11,38,610	28,87,952

253. Excluding Sarf-i-Khas receipts, the total receipts from the sale of stamp papers, etc., amounted to Rs. 17,97,188 as against Rs. 16,90,440 in 1332 F. and the total expenditure to Rs. 1,98,398 against Rs. 1,57,907.

Income and Expenditure.

SECTION IV.

Civil Veterinary Department.

254. **Captain Nawab Rais Jung Bahadur** remained in charge of the Department throughout the year under report.

255. During 1333 F. 12,020 deaths from contagious diseases were reported in the Dominions against 4,426 in the previous year : this enormous increase is reported to be due to better notification of deaths by Revenue and other officials. Of these, equines accounted for 35 deaths and bovines for 11,939 deaths. Surra prevailed during the year, the number of deaths being 27. Amongst bovines, there were 10,393 deaths from *rinderpest* against 2,618 in the previous year. *Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia*, foot and mouth disease, anthrax and black quarter also prevailed. The highest number of deaths (1,880) was in the Aurangabad District and the lowest (120) in the Adilabad district.

256. The number of preventive inoculations increased from 11,967 in 1332 F. to 17,009 in 1333 Fasli.

257. There were 70 hospitals and dispensaries in the Dominions in 1333 F. against 60 in the preceding year. During the year under report, 1,32,596 animals were treated against 1,23,690 in the previous year. Of these, 33,907 animals were treated by Veterinary Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors on tour and 98,689 in the veterinary hospitals and dispensaries. Of the former, 1,159 animals were castrated and the rest were treated for contagious diseases. Of the latter, 236 were in-patients and 98,459 out-patients. Out of the in-patients, 209 were discharged, leaving 27 animals at the end of 1333 Fasli.

258. At the end of 1332 F. there were 3 students in the 2nd year class of the Bombay Veterinary College. No fresh students were sent during the year. Thus at the close of 1333 F. there were 3 students under instruction in the 3rd year class.

259. There were 58 stallions at the close of 1332 F. During the year 2 stud-bred stallions were added, making a total of 60 at the end of the year.

260. There were 60 horse stallions at work at the close of 1333 F. against 58 in the previous year and 30 stallion stands as in the previous year but the number of coverings during the year was 1,085 against 1,230 in 1332 F. It is stated in the Director's report that accurate statistics were available for *takavi* mares only. The number of successful coverings during the year was 402 against 580 in the previous year, while 246 foals were produced during the year against 346 in 1332 Fasli.

261. There were 57 stud bulls at work at the close of 1332 F. Eleven stud-bred bulls were added during the year, making a total of 68 bulls. Of these, 3 died, leaving 65 at the end of the year under report.

262. There were 12 horse and cattle shows and fairs during the year against 11 in 1332 Fasli.

263. The Director visited the following Farms and Dairies with a view to obtain information regarding the principles and methods of work :—

- (1) The Kunigal Stud Farm of the Mysore State.
- (2) Imperial Institute of Animal Husbandry and the Dairy Farm, Bangalore.
- (3) The Agricultural School Experimental Farm.
- (4) The Dairy of the Government of Mysore.
- (5) The Palace Dairy at Rayenkere, Mysore State.
- (6) Ahmednagar Stud Farm.

The paper read in the previous year by Mr. B. K. Badami, G.B.V.C., Deputy Superintendent, Northern Circle, on Rinderpest and its curative measures, at Lahore Conference, has been greatly appreciated and experiments have been carried out in the Bombay Presidency and other places with satisfactory results.

264. The total cost of the Veterinary Department in 1333 F. was Rs. 2,99,335 against Rs. 2,64,989 in the previous year. Direction and superintendence cost Rs. 56,101, Veterinary Inspectors, hospitals and dispensaries Rs. 1,35,066, breeding operations Rs. 1,06,813 and fairs and shows Rs. 1,355.

CHAPTER V.

Medical Department

SECTION I.

Medical Relief.

265. Lieut.-Col. B. Jivan Singh, C.I.E., I.M.S., (Retired) having relinquished the office of the Director of Medical and Sanitation Departments on the 27th Khurdad 1333 F. On the expiry of the term of his engagement, Major Mohamed Ashraf, M.B. ch.B., took over charge and continued in the office during the rest of the year under report.

The Jail Department which had been transferred to the Medical Department in 1332 F. was re-transferred to the Police Department about the end of the year.

266. The total number of hospitals and dispensaries in the Dominions at the close of 1332 F. was 132. Eleven were opened during the year, which completed the scheme sanctioned by Government for providing a dispensary in all the thirty-three principal taluk towns of the Dominions. The Sarf-i-Khas dispensary of Mahallat-i-Mubarak was transferred to Diwani *Ilaqa*. Besides these there were two aided institutions, namely, the Roman Catholic dispensary at Muttampalli (Nalgonda District) and the Wesleyan Mission Leper Asylum, Dichpalli (Nizamabad District).

267. The total number of patients treated in the various hospitals and dispensaries during the year was 11,27,973 against 10,33,638 in 1332 F. Of these, 10,727 were in-patients against 11,629 in the previous year. Among out-patients there were 5,26,845 males, 2,41,992 females and 3,48,409 children against 4,91,073 males, 2,22,727 females and 3,08,209 children in 1332 F. The largest attendance among City hospitals and dispensaries was, as usual, at the Afzal-ganj Hospital with 72,596 patients in the year, and the lowest at the Isolation Hospital with 1,887 patients. Among district hospitals and dispensaries, the largest number of patients were treated, as in the previous year, in the Bidar Dispensary, *viz.*, 17,278. The total mortality among in-patients was 882 against 628 in 1332 F. Altogether 2,990 in-patients and 16,815 out-patients were treated in the Victoria Zenana Hospital in 1333 F. against 3,188 and 16,503, respectively, in the previous year. Labour cases numbered 1,612 against 1,631. During the year 36,313 operations of all classes were performed against 34,156. Of these, 1,892 were major and 34,421 minor operations against 1,964 and 32,192, respectively, in 1332 F. Among the cases operated upon, there were 179 deaths giving a case mortality of 0.49 per cent. against 0.52 per cent. in the previous year.

268. Dr. S. Mallannah, M.D., held charge of the Laboratory during the year under report. The total number of articles examined was 1,549 against 1,564 in the previous year, and of these, 995 were examined chemically and 554 bacteriologically. The Medico-legal cases examined numbered 180 against 186 in 1332 F. Of these, 58 related to human poisoning, 19 to cattle poisoning, 95 were blood stains and the remaining 8 were miscellaneous cases.

The Laboratory continued to treat cases bitten by rabid animals, obtaining the necessary vaccine from the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor. The number of such cases during the year was 189 (188 bitten by dogs and 1 by monkey) against 125 in the previous year.

269. The total number of patients treated during the year was 329 against 450 in 1332 F. Of these, 187 were given electric treatment, 2 were examined on the screen and 124 skiagrams were taken. The rest underwent X-Ray examinations and treatment.

270. At the end of 1332 F. there were 274 students, 158 (149 males and 9 females) in the Assistant Surgeon Class and 116 (101 males and 15 females) in the Sub-Assistant Surgeon Class. During the year, 62 students were admitted: 37 (34 males and 3 females) in the Assistant Surgeon Class and 25 (21 males and 4 females) in the Sub-Assistant Surgeon Class, making a total of 336. Of these, 3 died, 12 left the College, 2 were discharged, 43 exempted from attendance and 29 (23 Assistant Surgeons and 6 Sub-Assistant Surgeons—all males) passed the final examination, leaving 247 students at the end of 1333 Fasli.

271. There were 25 dhais under training at the end of 1332 F. New admissions during the year numbered 10, making a total of 35. Eight dhais left the class and 19 passed the qualifying examination, leaving 8 on the rolls at the close of 1333 Fasli.

272. There were 18 students (15 boys and 3 girls) on the registers at the close of 1332 F. New admissions during the year numbered 21 boys, making a total of 39. Of these, 8 boys were discharged, 4 (3 boys and 1 girl) left the class and 8 (7 boys and 1 girl) passed the qualifying examination, leaving 19 students under training at the end of 1333 Fasli.

273. The Afzalganj and the Victoria Zenana Hospitals were the centres for the training of nurses during the year under report. At the end of 1332 F., there were 12 pupils (8 in the Afzalganj and 4 in the Victoria Zenana Hospitals) under training. There were 4 new admissions (one in the Afzalganj and three in the Victoria Zenana Hospitals), making a total of 16. Of these, one pupil left and 10 passed the final examination, leaving 5 on the rolls at the close of 1333 Fasli.

The Midwives were trained at the Victoria Zenana Hospital. The Government offer of 20 scholarships of Rs. 20 each per mensem was not availed of during the year under report. Only two candidates were admitted, of whom 1 left and the other passed the final examination.

274. During the year under report, there were 69 students in the final year class against 88 in the previous year and 2 Assistant Surgeons received practical training against 4 in 1332 Fasli.

275. The total expenditure incurred by Government on account of the Medical Department was Rs. 11,78,054 against Rs. 11,58,297 in the previous year. Of this sum, Rs. 8,98,827 were spent on establishment, Rs. 1,15,887 on Medical Stores, Rs. 61,149 on the Osmania Medical College and Hostel, Rs. 22,174 on the Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory, Rs. 41,086 on diet and Rs. 38,931 on aid to other dispensaries.

SECTION II.

Vaccination.

276. There were 129 Vaccinators in 1333 F. against 122 in the previous year. The number of vaccinations successfully performed was 1,01,598 against 1,03,090.

277. At the close of 1332 F. there were 6,900 tubes of lymph on hand and 1,59,376 were prepared during the year, making a total of 1,66,276 tubes. Of these, 8,214 were used at the Depot and 1,55,062 issued. Of the latter, 1,12,424 tubes were supplied to the Districts, 29,885 to the Hyderabad City and Suburbs (including Residency Hospital), 680 to Mission Dispensaries and 5,173 to Paigahs and Jagirs, leaving 3,000 in stock at the end of the year.

278. At the beginning of 1333 F. there was no student under training but 80 students were admitted during the year. Of these, 10 left and 67 passed the examination, leaving 3 on the rolls at the close of the year.

279. The total approximate expenditure incurred by the Department on vaccination was Rs. 49,979 against Rs. 47,472 in 1332 F., the average cost for each successful operation being 7 annas and 9 pies against 7 annas and 4 pies in the preceding year.

SECTION III.

Sanitation.

280. During the year under report there were 5,655 cases of cholera with 3,212 deaths against 1,983 cases with 935 deaths in 1332 F. This disease prevailed in all the districts except Warangal. The districts of Raichur, Nizamabad, Bidar and Nanded returned the largest number of deaths, viz., 499 ; 468 ; 357 ; and 342, respectively.

281. There were 743 cases of small-pox with 222 deaths as against 2,481 cases with 475 deaths in 1332 F. Mortality from this disease was the highest in Warangal—183 cases with 70 deaths.

282. During the year under report there were 82,812 deaths from fevers against 81,086 in the previous year. The death-rate per *mille* of population from this cause was 6.62 per cent. against 6.56 in 1332 F. Raichur suffered most, with a loss of 7,594 lives. Hyderabad City and Atrah-e-Balda recorded 7,360 deaths against 5,547 in 1332 Fasli.

283. During the year under report, there were 40,662 cases of plague in the State with 33,088 deaths against 40,060 cases with 31,119 deaths in 1332 F. The severely affected districts were Parbhani with 10,701 attacks and 9,430 deaths ; Bidar with 6,987 attacks and 5,732 deaths; Nanded with 5,938 attacks and 4,603 deaths; and Osmanabad with 5,589 attacks and 4,383 deaths. In each of the districts of Raichur, Nalgonda and Warangal there was one attack and one death. There were two outbreaks of plague in the City of Hyderabad during the year. In the first outbreak which occurred during the beginning of the year there were 365 attacks with 258 deaths. In the second outbreak which was towards the close of the year, there were 750 attacks with 565 deaths.

In all 54,780 persons were inoculated in the Dominions against 16,519 in the previous year.

284. There were 15 travelling dispensaries as in the previous year. The number of villages visited by them was 1,175 against 1,335 in the previous year, while the number of patients treated was 18,946 against 24,109. Besides this, they performed 480 surgical operations, 4,143 plague inoculations and 5,414 vaccinations against 406 ; 2,501 ; and 5,348, respectively, in the preceding year. The total cost of the dispensaries amounted to Rs. 70,682 against Rs. 1,09,499 in the previous year, giving Rs. 3-11-2 as the average cost per patient treated against Rs. 3-6-0 in 1332 Fasli.

285. The total expenditure incurred during the year on the Sanitation Department was Rs. 1,57,132 against Rs. 1,94,744. Of this sum, Rs. 74,472 were spent on establishment and contingencies and Rs. 82,660 on epidemic preventive measures.

286. During the year under report, there were, 1,13,244 births (59,907 male and 53,337 female) and 1,43,494 deaths (75,821 male and 67,673 female) as against 1,09,307 births (58,273 male and 51,034 female) and 1,35,865 deaths (71,984 male and 63,881 female). For every thousand of the population of the Dominions there were 9·16 births and 11·61 deaths as against 8·84 and 10·99, respectively, in the preceding year.

SECTION IV.

Yunani Medical Department.

287. There were 9 Government and 16 aided Yunani and Ayurvedic dispensaries in the Hyderabad City as against 9 and 17, respectively, in 1332 Fasli.

288. The number of patients (both male and female) treated in the City dispensaries was 13,21,986 against 14,03,335 in the previous year and the number of surgical cases was 1,07,087 against 1,20,155.

289. Rs. 20,702 were spent for the purchase of drugs, etc., against Rs. 16,792 in the previous year.

290. The strength of the Yunani Medical school rose from 99 in 1332 F. to 139 in 1333 F. The prescribed courses in the lower, middle and higher classes were completed in the fixed period of time but no Government Examination was held during the year.

291. The total expenditure on the Yunani branch of the Medical Department amounted to Rs. 1,32,090 as against Rs. 1,44,203 in 1332 F. Of this sum, Rs. 1,01,070 were spent on Government dispensaries and Medical Stores, Rs. 23,100 on grants-in-aid and Rs. 7,920 on the Yunani Medical School.

SECTION V.

Lunatic Asylum.

292. At the beginning of 1333 F., there were 125 lunatics (101 men and 24 women) in the Asylum. During the year, 98 lunatics (78 men and 20 women) were admitted, making a total of 223 (179 men and 44 women), of whom 59 were discharged cured, 19 were committed to the care of their relatives and 12 died, leaving 133 lunatics at the end of the year. Of the new admissions, 66·3 per cent. came from the City of Hyderabad and the rest from the districts. The percentage of recoveries was 26·04 against 32·82 in 1332 F. while the mortality rate was 5·3 against 4·9.

293. The total expenditure on the Asylum was Rs. 25,816 against Rs. 20,379 and the average cost per head was Rs. 196-14-1 against Rs. 168-6-10 in the previous year.

CHAPTER VI.

Instruction

SECTION I.

Education.

294. The total number of public institutions (Government, Aided, and Number of Schools and Recognized) for general and special education fell from 4,141 to 4,040. The fall was mainly due to the abolition of 113 Primary Schools of the experimental type, the savings effected being utilized for overhauling and reorganizing 54 Government and 12 Local Fund Schools. These schools, as their name implies, are purely tentative and are started in the most backward areas. If they prosper and attract sufficient number of students they are converted either into Local Fund or Shahi Primary Schools; otherwise they are abolished in the interests of more deserving schools. Intermediate classes affiliated to the Osmania University were opened in the Zenana School, Nampally, and arrangements were also made to prepare candidates for the Osmania Matriculation Examination side by side with the High School Leaving Certificate Examination. The Government Middle Schools at Nampally, Raichur and Karimnagar were raised to the grade of Osmania High Schools and the Osmania Matric classes were opened in the Warangal English High School. The Government Upper Primary School at Sulahpet, in the Gulbargah District, was raised to the grade of a Middle School. The Railway School, Secunderabad, maintained by the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Co. was recognised as an unaided middle school. Three experimental schools were opened, and one Local Fund School was converted into a Government School. During the year one school for the sons of Jagirdars (where courses prescribed for the Senior and Junior Local Cambridge Examinations are taught) was opened, and 5 Government and 4 Aided Islamic and Vedic Schools which had previously been classed as Primary Schools were recognised as special schools in view of the nature of education imparted in them.

The number of pupils in all public schools increased from 2,41,121 to 2,42,398. The Director observes that the increase of 1,277 scholars despite the decrease in the number of schools, is a sure indication that the measures for reorganization adopted by the Department were sound in principle. The spread of epidemics and the stress of adverse economic forces directly affect the population of schools both in the urban and rural areas. The year 1333 F. was particularly a year of epidemics for the City of Hyderabad and for the two progressive Subahs, Aurangabad and Gulbargah and it may, therefore, be assumed that under more favourable conditions the number of scholars will increase. There were 4,053 private unrecognized schools with 76,654 pupils as in the previous year. The percentage of scholars in all schools, public and private, to the population of school-going age was 17·0 against 16·9 in the preceding year. Excluding the figures for private schools the percentage was 12·9 against 12·8.

295. The total expenditure, direct and indirect, from public sources decreased from Rs. 60,50,419 to Rs. 59,15,942 and that from private sources from Rs. 9,67,653 to Rs. 9,18,960. The following table shows the details of expenditure :—

Sources	1882 F.			1883 F.		
	Direct	Indirect	Total	Direct	Indirect	Total
	O. S. Rs.	O. S. Rs.	O. S. Rs.	O. S. Rs.	O. S. Rs.	O. S. Rs.
Government Funds ..	35,47,817	21,36,890	56,84,707	36,58,192	19,09,725	55,67,917
Local Funds ..	2,05,906	52,989	2,58,845	1,88,872	61,261	2,45,133
Sarf-i-Khas Funds ..	98,476	8,391	1,06,867	94,928	7,964	1,02,892
Total ..	38,52,199	21,98,220	60,50,419	39,36,992	19,78,950	59,15,942
Private sources (sub- scription, etc.) ..	6,54,901	3,12,752	9,67,653	6,82,489	2,31,471	9,13,960
Grand Total	45,07,100	25,10,972	70,18,072	46,19,481	22,10,421	68,29,902

Thus the total expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 68,29,902 against Rs. 70,18,072 in the previous year, and of this, Rs. 46,19,481 were for direct expenditure and Rs. 22,10,421 for indirect expenditure. The increase in direct expenditure was due to the opening of Intermediate classes in the Zenana High School, Nampally, the raising of the Raichur, Karimnagar and Nampally Middle Schools to the grade of Osmania High Schools, and the opening of Jagirdars' School, the raising of the Government Upper Primary School, Sulahpet, to the grade of Middle School, and the payment of grade increments to members of the staff of different institutions.

College Education.

296. The total number of students reading in the Arts Faculty increased from 418 to 515 and the results of the University examinations were also very creditable. In the Previous LL. B. Examination, 26 out of 40 candidates were successful. For the B. A. Examination, 87 appeared and 55 passed. Besides, 11 candidates in the B. A. Examination passed in one group only. Out of 179 candidates who appeared for the Intermediate Examination, 114 were successful. In addition to these, 18 candidates in the Intermediate Examination passed in one group only. Two female candidates appeared privately, one for B. A. and the other for the Intermediate Examination, and both of them were successful. During the year, the Final M. A. and LL. B. classes were opened. Besides, Senior Intermediate classes in the College Departments of the City High School, Hyderabad, and the Aurangabad High School and a Junior Intermediate class in the Zenana High School, Nampally, were opened. The year under review will be memorable in the history of the Osmania University for the fact that at a special convocation held on the 22nd Azar 1333 F. the Degree of "Sultan-ul-ulum" was presented to His Exalted Highness.

The total expenditure incurred on the University College rose from Rs. 3,08,039 in 1882 F. to Rs. 3,70,094, the major part of the increase being under the heads, salaries of teaching staff, rent, scholarships and boarding charges. The total income realized from fees was Rs. 9,698. The net expenditure (exclusive of fees) on the teaching staff in the College increased from Rs. 1,73,884 to Rs. 1,98,838 and the cost per pupil from Rs. 387-4-4 to Rs. 402-8-1.

The strength of the Theological Faculty of the Osmania University was 14 as against 11 in the previous year. Three candidates appeared for the B. A. and 5 for the Intermediate Examinations, 2 of the former and 3 of the latter were successful. The net cost of the teaching staff of the Theological Faculty rose from Rs. 38,908 to Rs. 42,951 and the cost per pupil from Rs. 2,992-8-8 to Rs. 3,308-15-2.

Fifty-two candidates appeared for the Oriental Titles Examination, of whom 21 were successful.

Mr Mohamed Inayatulla, B.A., Curator, was in charge of the Translation Bureau of the Osmania University except for two months when Mr. H. A. Ansari, B.A., Registrar, Osmania University, held charge in addition to his own duties. During the year, 11 translations of books on History, Geography, Indian Economics, Political Science, Notes on *Ferishta*, Underhill's Law of Torts and *Hikmat-ul-Ishraq* were printed and translations of 15 books were completed.

297. The strength of the Nizam College rose from 221 in 1332 F. to 261. Six candidates appeared for the B. Sc. Degree and 14 for the B. A. Degree Examination, 4 of the former and 11 of the latter were successful in obtaining the degree. Two students appeared in the Preliminary English Examination for B. A. Honours (History and Economics) and both of them were successful, and of the 8 who appeared for the B. Sc. Degree Preliminary Examination, 5 were successful. 71 candidates sat for the Intermediate Examination and 43 passed. Of the candidates that failed to secure a pass in the B. A. Degree Examination, 2 passed in Part I and one in Part II and of those in the Intermediate Examination, 9 passed in Part I and 4 in Part II.

The total expenditure on the College was Rs. 1,70,292 as against Rs. 2,56,240. The reduction in expenditure was due to the fact that the expenditure which had been incurred in the previous year on account of purchase of furniture and instruments for the College laboratory was a non-recurring charge. The income from fees amounted to Rs. 7,581 as against Rs. 7,220. Deducting this sum from the expenditure on the teaching staff (Rs. 1,31,042), the net expenditure to Government on that account amounted to Rs. 1,23,461 as against Rs. 1,13,541 in the preceding year, while the cost per pupil decreased from Rs. 538-1-8 to Rs. 514-6-9.

298. There were 3 Intermediate Colleges against 2 in the preceding year. The strength of the City and the Aurangabad Intermediate Colleges (1st and 2nd year) was 125 and 43 as against 30 and 26, respectively, in the previous year. The expenditure incurred on the College Section of the City High School was Rs. 32,719 and that of the Aurangabad High School was Rs. 13,006, the cost per pupil being Rs. 105-2-0 and Rs. 237-13-3, respectively. During the year, Intermediate College classes were also opened in the Zenana High School, Nampally, on the 10th Aban 1333 Fasli.

Secondary and Primary Education.

299. Mr. S. R. Masood, B. A., (Oxon.), I.E.S., continued as Director of Control. Public Instruction during the year under report.

300. During the year the English High School at Aurangabad was amalgamated with the Osmania High School there and one school for Jagirdars' sons (where courses prescribed for the Senior and the Junior Local Cambridge Examinations are taught) was opened. Thus there were 15 English High Schools for boys (7 Government, 7 Aided and one Unaided) as in the preceding year. The number of boys under instruction fell from 6,383 to 5,685. Three hundred and sixty-three boys appeared for the examination held by the High School Leaving Certificate Board, of whom 225 were from Government Schools, 114 from Aided Schools and 24 were private and teacher candidates and of these, 184, 89 and 9, respectively, were given "Satisfactory" certificates.

During the year 21 boys appeared for the Cambridge Local Examinations, of whom 18 were successful.

301. The total direct expenditure on English High Schools for boys increased from Rs. 4,15,928 to Rs 4,19,131 ; Rs. 2,67,417 were spent on Government High Schools, Rs. 1,41,710 on Aided High Schools including Rs. 43,234 contributed by the Government and Rs. 10,004 on an Unaided High School as against Rs. 2,68,544, Rs. 1,38,072 and Rs. 9,307, respectively, in the preceding year. The fees realized from Government English High Schools were Rs. 43,032, from Aided High Schools Rs. 54,899, and from an Unaided High School Rs. 1,785. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 83-10-3 in Government, Rs. 61-13-4 in Aided Schools and Rs. 51-0-7 in the Unaided High School.

302. The number of Osmania High Schools rose from 11 to 15 (12 Government, one Sarf-i-Khas and 2 Aided). There was a remarkable rise in the number of boys under instruction (from 4,379 to 6,058). Five hundred and seventy-nine candidates appeared for the Osmania Matriculation Examination : 258 from Government Schools, and 33 from Aided Schools whilst 288 were private candidates. Of these, 171 were successful : 128 from Government Schools, 6 from Aided Schools, and 37 were private candidates.

303. Direct expenditure on the Osmania High Schools (Government and Aided) amounted to Rs. 3,11,381 and on the Sarf-i-Khas High School Rs. 12,782 against Rs. 2,08,386 and Rs. 11,290, respectively, in the previous year, the income from fees amounting to Rs. 23,607 and Rs. 662. The average cost per pupil in the Government High Schools was Rs. 56-10-5, in the Aided Schools Rs. 36-10-10, and in the Sarf-i-Khas School Rs. 40-15-5.

304. Though the number of Middle Schools for boys decreased by one (88 against 89) the total number of boys under instruction increased from 21,774 to 22,510. The Middle Schools at Nampally, Raichur and Karimnagar were raised to the grade of Osmania High Schools and the Upper Primary School at Sulahpet, in the Gulbarga District, was raised to the grade of Middle School, and the Indian Railway School at Lalagudah maintained by the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway authorities was recognized as an Unaided Middle School in the course of the year. Thus there were 60 Middle Schools managed by Government, 2 by Sarf-i-Khas, 19 by Aided and 7 by Unaided Agencies.

305. The total cost of Government Middle Schools decreased from Rs. 6,79,203 to Rs. 6,47,230. The income from fees was Rs. 26,220. The cost of Sarf-i-Khas schools was Rs. 14,406, of Aided schools Rs. 85,022, and of Unaided recognised schools Rs. 27,774. Their income from fees was Rs. 615, Rs. 14,077 and Rs. 4,656, respectively. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 37-5-0 to Government, Rs. 26-0-0 to Sarf-i-Khas, Rs. 29-6-6 to Aided and Rs. 28-3-1 to Unaided Agencies.

306. Five thousand one hundred and seventy-six boys appeared for the Middle School Examination, of whom 2,362, or 45·6 were successful against 23·2 per cent. in 1332 F. Of the successful pupils, 1,347 were from Government schools, and 309 from Aided schools, whilst 706 were private candidates. During the year, 30 candidates appeared for the Middle Test, of whom two were successful.

307. The number of Boys' Primary Schools decreased from 3,254 to 3,177, whilst the number of pupils attending them increased from 1,69,391 to 1,70,616. As stated in para 294, a large number of Primary Schools of the experimental type were abolished and the savings thus effected were utilized in completely overhauling and reorganizing 54 Government and 12 Local Fund Schools. Of the total number of schools, 718 were maintained by Government, 121 by the Sarf-i-Khas Ilaqa, 2,095 by Local Boards, 192 by Aided and 51 by Unaided Agencies.

308. Government Primary schools cost Rs. 18,02,101, Sarf-i-Khas schools Rs. 61,180, Local Board schools Rs. 2,56,086, Aided schools Rs. 46,543, and Unaided schools Rs. 19,188. Sarf-i-Khas Ilaqa realized Rs. 2,212 from fees, Local Boards Rs. 3,959, Aided Agencies Rs. 2,495 and Unaided agencies Rs. 190. The average cost per pupil in Government schools was Rs. 16-0-0, in Sarf-i-Khas schools Rs. 6-8-1, in Local Board schools Rs. 8-11-5, and in aided and unaided schools Rs. 6-7-11 and Rs. 5-10-1, respectively.

309. Altogether 5,737 boys appeared for the Special Upper Primary Examination, of whom 2,263 were successful.

310. The number of schools for the depressed classes decreased from 88 to 52 and their strength from 2,978 to 1,259. The reason for the decrease in the number of schools is explained by the Director to be due to the spread of epidemics and the general economic distress caused by famine conditions in certain areas which seriously affected the members of the depressed classes, who are compelled to engage even their small boys in some sort of labour to improve the family income.

311. The number of Girls' schools decreased from 734 to 698 and the number of pupils from 34,758 to 33,868. This decrease is accounted for by the closure of the Primary Schools which were not justifying the expenditure incurred for their maintenance. The decrease in the number of pupils was slight and was largely due to the severe outbreak of plague in the Balda and in the districts. Of the total number of Girls' schools, five were High Schools (two managed by Government and three by Aided Agencies), 15 Middle Schools (2 Government, 5 Aided and 8 Unaided) and 678 Primary Schools (371 Government, 7 Sarf-i-Khas Ilaqa, 6 Local Boards, 285 Aided and 9 Unaided).

312. The results in the Cambridge Local and the High School Leaving Certificate Examinations were very satisfactory, 19 out of 29 in the former and 8 out of 12 in the latter having been declared successful. For the Middle Schools and Upper Primary Examination 77 and 582 candidates, respectively, appeared and 29 and 162 passed.

313. The total expenditure on Girls' schools was Rs. 6,32,482 against Rs. 6,35,880 in the previous year. Of this, Government schools cost Rs. 4,53,501, Sarf-i-Khas schools Rs. 6,561, Local Board schools Rs. 901, Aided schools Rs. 1,41,543 and Unaided schools Rs. 29,976. Government schools realized from fees Rs. 12,661, Aided schools Rs. 20,015, and Unaided schools Rs. 4,104. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 21-10-3 in Government schools, Rs. 7-2-11 in Sarf-i-Khas schools, Rs. 6-9-1 in Local Board schools, Rs. 13-11-4 in Aided schools and Rs. 12-15-5 in Unaided Schools.

314. The number of special schools during the year under report was 43 as against 34 in the previous year and the number of pupils 3,435 as against 2,994 in 1332 F; this increase was due to the transfer of 5 Government and 4 Aided Islamic and Vedic schools to the charge of the Educational Department. The total expenditure on special education rose from Rs. 2,72,086 to Rs. 2,97,241. The working of the more important schools is given below :—

315. As before, there were three Training Schools for male teachers situated at Hyderabad, Aurangabad and Warangal, respectively. The number of teachers under training in the Hyderabad School decreased from 195 to 187. The total expenditure was Rs. 44,561 and the average cost per pupil Rs. 238 as against Rs. 37,252 and Rs. 191, respectively, in the previous year. Ninety-two students appeared for the Upper Primary Teachers' Certificate Examination and 77 were declared successful. In the Warangal School there were 59 teachers under training as against 76 in the previous year. The total expenditure incurred during the year increased from Rs. 9,548 to Rs. 10,578 and the average cost per

pupil from Rs. 125 to 179. Thirty-eight teachers appeared for the Upper Primary Teachers' Certificate Examination, of whom 31 were successful. In the Aurangabad School the number of teachers under training decreased from 95 to 83 while the total expenditure rose from Rs. 10,784 to Rs. 11,871 and the average cost per pupil from Rs. 113 to Rs. 143. Of the forty-three teachers, who appeared for the Upper Primary Teachers' Certificate Examination, 36 were successful.

316. As in the preceding year there were four Training Schools for female teachers, one each at Hyderabad, Aurangabad, Warangal and Gulbarga, where instruction is imparted in Urdu, Marathi, Telugu and Canarese, respectively. Including the pupils that were attending the Practising Section, there were in all 175 pupils in the Hyderabad School, 106 in the Aurangabad School, 88 in the Warangal School and 119 in the Gulbarga School as against 165, 110, 96 and 119, respectively, in the preceding year. The expenditure incurred in each of the above schools was Rs. 18,819, Rs. 4,971, Rs. 9,641, and Rs. 2,823, respectively. From the Hyderabad School, 16 Teachers appeared for the Lower Primary Teachers' Certificate Examination and 9 for the Special Upper Primary Examination; 7 of the former and 8 of the latter were successful. Two out of 3 students sent up by the Warangal School for the Special Upper Primary Examination and 2 out of 9 sent up by the Aurangabad School for the Lower Primary Teachers' Certificate Examination were successful. Five candidates were sent up by the Aurangabad School for the Lower Primary Examination and all of them passed.

317. The number of pupils in the Engineering School decreased from 57 to 51 and the expenditure from Rs. 36,648 to Rs. 33,208. The income from fees was Rs. 1,045 as against Rs. 1,195 in the previous year. Twelve candidates appeared for the final examinations of the Upper Subordinate Grade and 6 for the Lower Subordinate Grade and 9 of the former and 3 of the latter were successful. During the year, 27 candidates appeared for the Previous Upper Subordinate Grade and 13 passed. For the Previous Lower Subordinate Grade Examination 11 appeared and 7 passed.

318. As before, there were 2 Technical Schools (one at Hyderabad and one at Aurangabad) and 7 Industrial Schools. Of these, 2 are maintained by Government, 3 by Local Boards, 2 by Aided and 2 by Unaided Agencies. The number of pupils in the institutions maintained from public funds was 583 against 433 in 1332 F. and the expenditure Rs. 95,557 against Rs. 85,246. From the Nizamabad and the Bidar Industrial Schools seven students appeared for the Intermediate Drawing Examination and 6 for the Elementary Drawing Examination; 3 of the former and 5 of the latter were successful. The proceeds from the sale of articles made in the Industrial Schools at Nizamabad, Bidar and Narayanpet amounted to Rs. 2,648. There were 158 male and 263 female students in the Victoria Memorial Orphanage as against 255 and 185 in the preceding year. The total expenditure on the orphanage was Rs. 56,396 as against Rs. 62,936 in the previous year.

The strength of the Osmania Central Technical Institute rose from 167 to 310. The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 67,513 as against Rs. 56,462 in 1332 F. Though the expenditure on tuition alone increased from Rs. 34,256 to Rs. 43,887 the average cost per pupil fell from Rs. 245 to Rs. 146-9-9. Of the boys undergoing training in the Institution, 42 appeared for the examination and 30 passed. Twenty-two out of 79 private candidates were successful.

319. The number of religious institutions increased from 14 to 23. Of these, 14 impart instruction in Islamic Theology and the remaining 9 in Sanskrit Literature and the Vedas. The total number of pupils studying in these institutions rose from 888 to 1,264 and the expenditure from Rs. 40,600 to Rs. 49,469, of which Rs. 33,014 were contributed by Government against 32,238 in the previous year.

820. Mr. Goodwin continued to work as Chief Inspector of Physical Education during the year under report. In order to raise the standard of work in the schools, the Chief Inspector completed the course of the first Drill-Master's class held in the Department. The class was planned with the idea of giving the Drill Masters a concrete idea of the kinds of exercises that the boys need in schools. The total amount spent during the year on this head was Rs. 68,672 as against Rs. 67,198 in 1332 F. and of this, Rs. 62,758 were contributed by Government, Rs. 1,094 by the Sarf-i-Khas authorities and Rs 4,820 by the Managers of recognised schools.

821. The total expenditure incurred on account of scholarships by Government and other Public Agencies increased from Rs. 5,62,526 to Rs. 5,65,167. Of this amount Rs. 5,56,040 were spent by Government, Rs. 693 by Sarf-i-Khas authorities, Rs. 1,975 by Local Boards and Rs. 6,459 by the Managers of Aided and Unaided Institutions.

The particulars of expenditure are given below as compared with the figures for the previous year :—

Particulars						1332 F.	1333 F.
						Rs.	Rs.
General Scholarships.	..	..	..	..	..	92,769	1,11,098
Special do	..	..	..	..	..	1,08,261	1,35,615
Asiatic do	..	..	..	..	..	57,414	58,705
European do	..	..	..	..	..	2,38,108	1,76,688
Miscellaneous do	..	..	..	..	..	65,974	83,061
Total ..						5,62,526	5,65,167

822. The expenditure on school buildings incurred by Government and other Public Agencies during the year under report was Rs. 2,30,973 against Rs. 3,53,558 in the previous year. Of this amount, Rs. 56,017 were spent on the purchase of a building at Kachiguda for the Azam Jahi Road Middle School, Rs. 21,924 on the construction of the Osmania University building and Rs. 16,668 on the construction of the Middle School at Adilabad.

823. The expenditure on furniture incurred by Government and other public agencies amounted to Rs. 57,556 as against Rs. 1,20,053 in the previous year. Of the above amount, Rs. 41,833 were spent on Government Schools and Colleges, Rs. 2,838 on Local Board Schools, Rs. 1,638 on Sarf-i-Khas Schools and Rs. 11,247 on recognised schools.

824. The total expenditure on libraries amounted to Rs. 1,09,083 against Rs. 1,00,482 in 1332 F. Of this sum, Rs. 30,180 (Rs. 19,994 recurring and Rs. 10,186 non-recurring expenditure) were spent on the Asafia Library as against Rs. 19,447 in the previous year; Rs. 52,067 on the libraries attached to Government Schools and Colleges, Rs. 13,980 on the libraries attached to the different offices and Rs. 12,856 on the libraries attached to Recognised Schools and on public libraries towards which Government contributed Rs. 1,739. During the year, 422 books (250 Arabic, Persian and Urdu books and 172 English books) were purchased for Rs. 6,525 and added to the Asafia Library and thus the total books in the library at the end of 1333 F. was 27,369 of which 17,953 books were in Arabic, Persian and Urdu and 9,416 in English.

SECTION II.

Literature and Press.

825. The number of books published during the year was 268 as against 258 in the preceding year. Of these, 107 dealt with Theology and Ethics, 53 with Law, 9 with History, 6 with Poetry and Drama, 4 with Fiction, 21 with Hygiene, 15 with Education and 53 were of a miscellaneous character. Besides these, 15 books dealing with various Sciences and Arts, History, Philosophy, etc., were translated by the Translation Bureau of the Osmania University. Of the 38 books that are under print, 11 have been printed. The Dairat-ul-Mariff Press printed during the year the 3rd and 4th Vols. of the famous book "Mustadrik" and also published three other famous Arabic books, viz., *Masael-Mutafarika*, (relating to medicine, etc.), *Istahasun-ul-Khouz* (relating to Muslim Theology) and *Masafut-ush-Sharkiya* (relating to Astronomy).

826. Six new presses were opened during the year under report against 8 in 1332 F. and the total number of presses at the end of 1333 F. was 82.

827. License was given for publication of 3 periodicals as against 6 in the preceding year.

828. Twenty-eight applications for registration of books were sanctioned during the year against 20 in 1332 Fasli.

SECTION III.

Nizamiah Observatory.

329. Mr. T. P. Bhaskaran, M.A., F.R.A.S., continued to be in charge of the Observatory during the year under report.

330. The Milne-Shaw Seismograph and the Drum Chronograph with the transit instrument were installed late in the year but nevertheless the former recorded 122 shocks. A thatched shed was erected on the ground for the exposure of several thermometers in the shade and an old sunshine recorder was overhauled so as to work regularly.

The work in the Astrographic Catalogue continued to form the chief item of the year's programme. 70 photographs were taken with the Astrographic Equatorial telescope and measures of 56 plates were completed. The remaining portion of the MS. of Vol. V (Zone 21°) was sent to the Press and the standard co-ordinates (R. A. 14 to 0^h) have been computed for the reference stars (in Dec- 23°) from the Cordoba Catalogue, and reductions for 52 plates in this Zone completed. Eleven plates were taken with a single long exposure on a region with centre in Dec- 17° preceded and followed by exposures of equal duration on a suitable Harvard standard region. Some methods were being investigated for the revision of photographic magnitude of the Hyderabad Catalogue and experiments were also made for determining proper motions by exposing a plate on the glass side and superposing it on the original negative for comparison. The Grubb Equatorial telescope commenced its observations from May 1924 and 35 observations were made—the transit of Mercury on May 8th and two lunar eclipses being carefully observed.

331. The cost of maintaining the Observatory was Rs. 35,891 against Rs. 37,790 of 1332 Fasli.

CHAPTER VII.

Revenue and Finance

SECTION I

Government Income and Expenditure

1.—SERVICE HEADS

332. WHEN the Budget for 1333 F. was drawn up the agricultural prospects were not quite free from anxiety. The monsoon started abnormally late and was not bountiful. The relatively abundant rainfall in Shahrewar, however, saved the situation and it was felt that the normal position on the whole would remain undisturbed if the North-East current did not disappoint altogether. In the revised estimate for 1333 F. it was explained that the North-East current did not come up to expectations, as a result of which the Land Revenue receipts were bound to contract, but the betterment under Customs on account of good cotton crops and also under Interest and Excise would more than cover the deficiency in the Land Revenue receipts and leave the net aggregate position better than what was originally estimated.

The Accounts for 1333 Fasli show that as regards both receipts and expenditure the Actuals are better than the Budget as well as the Revised Estimates. The figures in lakhs are as follows :—

Heads	Normal	ESTIMATES		Actuals	ACTUALS COMPARED WITH		
		Original	Revised		Original	Normal	
<i>Ordinary</i>							
Receipts	701·49	716·78	724·71	752·07	+35·29	+50·58	
Expenditure	660·96	660·48	675·88	615·27	+45·21	+45·69	
Gross Surplus ..	40·53	56·30	108·83	136·80	80·50	96·27	
<i>Deduct—</i>							
Fam. and Debt Redemption Res.	25·00	25·00	25·00	25·00	..	..	
<i>Extraordinary</i>							
Receipts	..	2·00	3·36	5·22	+ 3·22	+ 5·22	
Expenditure	..	10·16	13·04	16·56	— 6·40	16·56	
<i>Deduct—</i>							
Net Extraordinary Expenditure	..	—8·16	— 9·68	—11·34	— 3·18	—11·34	
Surplus ..	15·53	23·14	74·15	100·46	+77·32	+84·93	
<i>Deduct—</i>							
Departmental Balances	..	..	26·32	29·24	—29·24	—29·24	
Net Surplus ..	15·53	23·14	47·83	71·22	+48·08	+55·69	

As was anticipated in the Revised Estimates, the Land Revenue receipts have fallen by 16·67 but the excess under Customs (16·79), Forest (managed by Forest as well as Land Revenue officers) (5·26), and Excise and Opium (10·83) contributed to the material betterment of the aggregate position. Interest (Budget 38·68, Revised 50·00) actually amounted to 51·64 after allocating interest to various reserves. The improvement of over 12·96 lakhs is due partly to better terms obtained from the Imperial Bank and partly to an increase in the Interest bearing deposits with the Bank. Other finance heads, viz., Mint, Paper Currency and Exchange brought an additional revenue of 7·75. The extraordinary receipts under Development (Estimate 2·00) brought in only ·04. 5·18 had to be drawn from Famine Reserve to finance famine relief operations in the Raichur district.

On the expenditure side the departmental savings amounted to 29·24 as against 24·65 in 1332. Of these, 5·29 are the savings of unfilled appointments mainly under the Military, Police, Educational and Public Works Departments. The savings under Tour Charges amount to 1·80 and under Contingencies and purchase of supplies to 11·47 mainly under Military, Jails, Educational and Medical departments. The savings under Rents

and Repairs amount to 1·25, under Works to 4·07 and under unused Reserves to 1·47. The increased receipts of the departments which have correspondingly reduced the expenditure and added to the balances at their credit have aggregated 8·89.

As a result of better husbanding of resources and exercise of economy by the departments owing to the inducement held out by the departmentalisation of finances, the aggregate result in the year 1333 has been much better than that in the preceding year. The ordinary service surplus was 136·80 against 99·15 Actuals for 1332 F., 40·53 Normal of 1332 F. and 56·80 Original estimate for 1333 F. After providing for 25 lakhs on account of Famine Insurance (15·00) and Debt Redemption (10·00) and meeting the Extraordinary Net Expenditure (11·34) the year still leaves a surplus of 100·46 of which 29·24 is placed to the credit of the departments and 71·22 is the Net Surplus to Government which is better by 48·08 and 55·69, respectively, than the Original and the Normal of 1333 F. and by 39·22 than the Actuals of 1332 Fasli.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

333. The following statement shows the variations of Actuals both from the Original and the Revised estimates :—

Budget Heads				ESTIMATES 1333		Actuals	Difference
				Original	Revised		
<i>Better.</i>							
1.B. Forest by Revenue	..	..	..	4·58	5·00	6·85	1·77
2. Forest	..	..	..	5·50	9·50	8·99	3·49
3. Customs	..	..	..	120·00	129·00	136·79	16·79
4A. Excise	..	..	..	144·80	147·00	152·81	8·01
4B. Opium	..	..	..	10·00	11·50	12·82	2·82
5A. Stamps	..	..	..	17·55	17·00	17·97	0·42
5B. Registration	..	..	..	2·86	2·50	2·58	0·22
8. Interest	..	..	..	38·68	50·00	51·64	12·96
9. Mint	..	..	..	1·00	1·12	8·33	2·33
10. Paper Currency	..	..	..	2·17	2·17	4·84	2·67
11. Exchange	..	..	..	1·55	..	4·30	2·75
33. Railways	..	..	..	24·00	24·40	24·06	·06
37. Telephone	..	..	..	·07	·07	·49	·42
38. Industries	..	..	..	..	·36	..	..
41. Miscellaneous	..	..	..	2·48	2·50	2·67	·19
Total : Better				374·24	402·12	429·14	54·90
<i>Worse.</i>							
1A. Land Revenue	..	..	..	300·00	288·00	283·33	16·67
6. Mines	..	..	..	1·20	·97	1·02	·18
12. Post-Office	..	..	..	8·25	7·70	8·22	·08
32. Irrigation	..	..	..	·10	·10	·08	·02
34. Electricity	..	..	..	3·24	1·11	1·11	2·18
35. Workshop	..	..	..	·58	·54	..	·58
Total : Worse				318·37	298·42	293·76	19·61
Unaffected Heads	..	..	..	29·17	29·17	29·17	..
Total : Ordinary				716·78	724·71	752·07	35·29
Extraordinary	Development	..	..	2·00	·06	·04	— 1·96
	Famine	..	..	..	3·30	5·18	+ 5·18
Total : Extraordinary				2·00	3·36	5·22	3·22
Grand Total				718·78	728·07	757·29	38·51

Under-Estimates (Better Receipts).

334. Out of a total improvement of 5·26, 1·77 is due to increased collections through the Land Revenue officers chiefly under grazing cess and sale of bamboos and fuel. The remaining increase of 3·49 is a direct result of Forest department operations. 1·57 are contributed by timber and other produce removed by the contractors, and 1·92 jointly by the produce removed through Government agency and miscellaneous receipts.

Forest by Land Revenue Officers 1·77
By Forest Dept. 3·49

335. There is an increase in revenue in the districts both under exports (6·36) and imports (10·89) and also under salt duties (1·86,) both mainly as a result of a good cotton crop. On the other hand, although octroi shows a betterment of ·44 there is a decrease of 2·47 in the share of the Diwani in the Hyderabad City revenue. This is attributable to the tendency on the part of the district traders, particularly those on the new Secunderabad-Kurnool line, of placing themselves in direct contact with wholesale dealers outside the Dominions.

Customs 16·79

336. The renewal of contracts for the sale of Sendhi and liquor has mainly contributed to this increase.

Excise 8·01

337. The gross increase of 3·07 is mainly due to renewal of contracts, 2·35 under Opium and ·72 under Ganja and poisonous drugs. Allowing ·25 for Commission refunds the net betterment is 2·82.

Opium and Ganja 2·82

338. Judicial Revenue and Court Fee stamps show a betterment of ·42 which can be considered to be due, to a large extent, to the existence now in every taluk of Munsiff courts separate from the Executive. There is also an increase under Stamps supplied to Jagirdars (·48) and adjustment on account of unified stamps, (·25) but these have been counterbalanced by increased refunds (·28), fall in miscellaneous receipts (·25) and other adjustments (·20).

Stamps 0·42

339. The net increase under Registration of documents is ·08 and under fines realised ·14.

Registration 0·22

340. There was an improvement of 12·04 under Interest derived from Bank balances in India, partly due to more favourable terms obtained from the Imperial Bank of India in June 1923 and partly to increased deposits. There was also an increase of 1·91 under Interest on Sterling balances, mainly due to the reduction of British Income-tax and ·19 under Interest realized on Takavis, etc. This was, however, counterbalanced in part by a net decrease in the Interest on Rupee Investment less transfers to Reserves (2·03-1·40) and the inability of quasi-commercial concerns to adjust their interest (·55) in the Accounts for 1333 F. due mainly to bills outstanding not having been realized.

Interest 12·96

341. The increase is under Seignorage on Silver coinage (1·70), sale of gold Ashrafees (·11), gain on Copper coinage (·51), and Miscellaneous (·1).

Mint 2·33

342. The practice of placing the B. G. rupee portion of the Paper Currency Reserve in short term deposits with the Imperial Bank of India to the extent admitted by law was started this year and resulted in a gain of 2·67.

Paper Currency 2·67

343. The increase is attributable to gain in the purchase of B.G. drafts (3·04), Sterling Drafts (1·19) and Commission on Supply bills (·07).

Exchange 2·75

344. The estimates provided for .07 after allowing for interest for the additional capital. As the construction and the laying of cables was not completed during the year no interest on capital works was paid, resulting in an increase of .42 over the original estimate.

Telephone .42

345. Other variations, *i.e.*, under the heads Railways (.06) and Miscellaneous (.19) are too insignificant to need comment.

Other Variations .25

Over-Estimates (Worse Receipts).

346. The failure of the North-East monsoon to come up to expectations resulted in a shortage of 19.48 in Land Revenue collections. This decrease was however partly made good by an improvement of 2.73 under Miscellaneous receipts, leaving a net decrease of 16.67.

Land Revenue 16.67

347. According to its balance sheet, the Electricity department made a profit of 1.59 and was enabled to pay in full the normal profit of 1.11, but its expectations of earning larger profits did not materialise, as the new Power House was not in full working order before the close of the year.

Electricity 2.13

348. The Workshop has not been able to bring in any profit beyond paying interest on post-departmentalisation capital.

Workshop .58

349. The variations do not call for any comment.

Others .23

Extraordinary Receipts.

350. The expectation that lands would be given out for purposes of colonization during the course of the year did not materialise, resulting in a shortage of 1.96 in the estimated receipts under this head.

Development —1.96

351. Famine (+5.18) is merely a transfer to Service receipts per contra to meet the expenditure of Famine Relief operations in the Raichur district.

Famine +5.18

SERVICE EXPENDITURE

352. The variations are as follows in lakhs:—

Heads	Budget	Adjustments	Adjusted grant	Actuals	Better or worse	Deptl. Savings	Net Savings
<i>Ordinary</i>							
1A. Land Revenue ..	66·41	..	66·41	62·98	3·43	1·80	2·13
1B. Land Revenue Irrigation ..	..	9·09	9·09	9·09	..	..	..
2. Forest ..	9·43	..	9·43	8·55	·88	·95	—·07
3. Customs ..	16·17	..	16·17	17·05	—·88	·17	—1·05
4A. Excise ..	27·15	..	27·15	24·68	2·47	·21	2·26
4B. Opium ..	1·10	..	1·10	1·16	—·06	·01	—·07
5A. Stamps ..	2·23	..	2·23	1·98	·25	·28	·02
5B. Registration ..	1·06	..	1·06	·95	·11	·09	·02
6. Mines ..	·55	..	·55	·48	·07	·02	·05
8A. Interest ..	19·46	..	19·46	18·37	1·09	..	1·09
8B. Debt Redemption. ..	10·00	..	10·00	10·00	..	..	..
9. Mint ..	2·73	..	2·73	2·39	·34	·20	·14
10. Paper Currency ..	·74	..	·74	·49	·25	·25	..
11. Exchange ..	·50	..	·50	·75	—·25	..	—·25
12. Post-Office ..	10·95	..	10·95	10·79	·16	·35	—·19
13. Payts. to H. E. H... ..	50·00	..	50·00	50·00	..	..	..
14. Genl. Admn. ..	34·96	·01	34·97	31·65	3·32	1·60	1·72
15. Pol. Charges ..	4·60	..	4·60	4·06	·54	·29	·25
16. Pensions ..	—3·65	..	—3·65	..	—3·65	..	—3·65
17. Life Insurance ..	·41	..	·41	·41	..	..	..
18. Mansabs ..	16·59	..	16·59	17·09	—·50	..	—·50
19. Military ..	72·08	..	72·08	63·66	8·42	2·97	5·45
20. Courts ..	20·46	..	20·46	18·46	2·00	1·28	·72
21. Jails ..	5·39	..	5·39	3·85	1·54	1·42	·12
22. Police ..	61·70	..	61·70	56·63	5·07	1·30	3·77
23. Education ..	68·05	..	68·05	59·60	8·45	4·10	4·35
24. Medical ..	19·98	..	19·98	15·99	3·99	2·61	1·38
25. Religious ..	10·56	..	10·56	10·46	·10	·08	·02
26. Agriculture ..	1·73	..	1·73	1·21	·52	·47	·05
27. Veterinary ..	3·96	..	3·96	2·99	·97	·75	·22
28. Co-operative ..	2·65	..	2·65	2·31	·34	·08	·26
29. Minor Depts. ..	·96	..	·96	·94	+·02	..	·02
30. Municipalities and Pub. Impts. ..	30·13	2·31	32·44	30·22	2·22	2·27	—·05
31. Bldgs. and Comns... ..	48·61	—·81	47·80	46·73	1·07	1·05	·02
32. Irrigation ..	38·20	—9·09	24·11	24·21	—·10	—·25	·15
33. Railways ..	2·51	..	2·51	1·94	·57	·01	·56
36. Printing ..	1·03	..	1·03	·99	·04	·04	..
38. Industrial ..	1·22	..	1·22	·85	·37	·37	..
39. Development ..	7·93	2·50	10·43	8·83	1·60	1·60	..
40B. Famine Insurance ..	15·00	..	15·00	15·00	..	..	..
41. Miscellaneous ..	6·94	—·01	6·93	2·48	4·45	..	4·45
Total Ordinary ..	685·48	4·00	689·48	640·27	49·21	25·82	23·89
<i>Extraordinary.</i>							
15. Pol. Charges ..	..	..	..	1·93	—1·93	..	—1·93
25. Religious ..	..	..	..	1·17	—1·17	..	—1·17
29. Tibbia Yunani College, Delhi ..	·20	..	·20	·20	..	..	..
31. Delhi Palace Works. ..	7·50	—4·00	3·50	·65	2·85	2·85	..
31. Exhn. Bldgs. etc. ..	2·46	..	2·46	1·89	·57	·57	..
40A. Famine ..	..	..	..	5·18	—5·18	..	—5·18
41. Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	5·54	—5·54	..	—5·54
Total Extraordinary ..	10·16	—4·00	6·16	16·56	—10·40	3·42	13·82
Grand Total ..	695·64	..	695·64	656·83	38·81	29·24	9·57

The net result of adjustments due to classification and transfer of grants from one Head to another is given below :—

Nature of Expenditure	Amount	From Head	To Head
Contingencies ..	·01	Miscellaneous	General Administration.
Works ..	9·09	Irrigation.	Land Revenue Irrigation.
Do ..	2·31	Bldgs. & Communications.	Municipalities and Public Improvements.
Do ..	2·50	Do	Development.

The first adjustment (·01) is due to re-appropriation from Finance Reserve to meet extra expenditure under General Administration. The second adjustment (9·09) from Irrigation to Land Revenue Irrigation means the usual allocation of expenditure to its proper head. The two remaining adjustments (2·31 and 2·50) are redistributions by the departments of the total amount allotted for Public Works after the Budget had been framed.

The savings that are creditable to Government under the Departmentalisation Rules are mostly on account of the difference between the budgetted and the initial scale of pay in the case of vacancies during the course of the year. In addition to this the lapses under Pensions, Yeomahs, Mamools, Rusums, Irregular Troops and Sinecure allowances are, under Rule 7, also creditable to Government. Interest, which is a purely financial head, is also closed to Government account.

The following is an analysis of the savings to Government due to the above causes :—

Major Heads						Salaries and Pensions	Others	Total
<i>Ordinary.</i>								
Land Revenue ..	..	..	..	..	..	1·53	·60	2·13
Forest ..	..	..	..	..	..	— ·07	..	— ·07
Customs ..	..	..	..	..	..	— 1·05	..	— 1·05
Excise ..	..	..	..	..	..	·17	2·09	2·26
Opium ..	..	..	..	..	..	·09	— ·16	— ·07
Stamps ..	..	..	..	..	..	·02	..	·02
Registration ..	..	..	..	..	..	·02	..	·02
Mines ..	..	..	..	..	..	·05	..	·05
Interest ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·09	1·09
Mint ..	..	..	..	..	..	·14	..	·14
Paper Currency and Exchange ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	— ·25	— ·25
Post-Office ..	..	..	..	..	..	— ·05	— ·14	— ·19
General Administration ..	..	..	..	..	..	1·72	..	1·72
Political Charges ..	..	..	..	..	..	·25	..	·25
Pensions ..	..	..	..	..	..	— 3·65	..	— 3·65
Mansabs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	— ·50	— ·50
Military ..	..	..	..	..	..	5·45	..	5·45
Courts ..	..	..	..	..	..	·72	..	·72
Jails ..	..	..	..	..	..	·12	..	·12
Police ..	..	..	..	..	..	8·77	..	8·77
Education ..	..	..	..	..	..	4·85	..	4·85
Medical ..	..	..	..	..	..	1·88	..	1·88
Religious ..	..	..	..	..	..	·02	..	·02
Agriculture ..	..	..	..	..	..	·05	..	·05
Veterinary ..	..	..	..	..	..	·22	..	·22
Co-operative ..	..	..	..	..	..	·26	..	·26
Miscellaneous Depts. ..	..	..	..	..	..	·02	..	·02
Municipalities and Public Improvements ..	..	..	..	..	..	·01	— ·06	— ·05
Buildings and Communications ..	..	..	..	..	..	·02	..	·02
Irrigation ..	..	..	..	..	..	·15	..	·15
Railways ..	..	..	..	..	..	·01	·55	·56
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4·45	4·45
Total ..						15·72	7·67	28·89
Grand Total ..						15·72	— ·97	14·75

It will be observed that in 1883 F. there was a saving of 15·72 under Salaries and Pensions, 2·58 under Compensation and 5·14 under other heads which together aggregate 23·39. The saving under salaries is net after allowing for the large excess under Customs (—1·05) on account of arrears of pay as a result of the revision of the salaries in that department and the still larger excess under pensions (—3·65) owing to the decision to charge the actual cost of pensions to each department instead of debiting them with one-ninth of the cost under salaries. The saving of 23·39 gets reduced to 9·57 on account of the extraordinary expenditure of 8·64 as detailed below :—

His Excellency the Viceroy's visit	..	..	1·93
Donation for repairs to the Al-Aqsa Mosque	..	..	1·17
Special Counsel's fee	..	..	4·50
Donation to Lady Reading's Leprosy Fund	..	..	·85
Subscriptions to Malabar and Japanese Earthquake Relief Funds.	..	..	·58
Contribution to Muslim Orphanage, Calcutta	..	..	·11

As already stated, 5·18 were drawn in addition to the above from the Famine Reserve to meet the cost of famine operations in Raichur.

The actual departmental balances for 1883 F. which have been carried to the credit of the departments are given in the statement below :—

Major Heads	Salaries	Cont., T. A. and Special Charges	Receipts Better Worse	Rent, Petty repairs, etc.	Works	Reserves	Total
Land Revenue	·03	·20	·76	·14	..	·17	1·30
Forests	..	·41	..	·07	·42	·05	·95
Customs	..	·02	..	·15	..	..	·17
Excise	..	·20	..	·01	..	..	·21
Opium	..	·01	..	..	..	..	·01
Stamps	..	·23	..	..	..	..	·23
Registration	..	·08	..	·01	..	..	·09
Mines	..	·02	..	..	..	..	·02
Mint	..	·18	..	..	..	·07	·20
Paper Currency	..	·25	..	..	..	..	·25
Post-Office	·18	·17	..	·05	..	..	·35
General Administration	..	1·28	·25	·08	..	·04	1·60
Political Charges	·01	·18	·02	·06	..	·02	·29
Military	1·42	1·51	— ·03	·02	..	·05	2·97
Courts	·12	·49	·61	·06	..	..	1·28
Jails	·03	2·42	— 1·10	·07	..	..	1·42
Police	·89	·50	— ·12	·03	..	..	1·30
Education	1·48	1·56	·61	·20	..	·30	4·10
Medical	..	2·05	·19	·08	..	·29	2·61
Religious	..	·08	..	..	..	..	·08
Agriculture	..	·27	·02	..	..	·18	·47
Veterinary	..	·58	·05	·08	..	·09	·75
Co-operative	..	·17	— ·34	·05	..	·20	·08
Miscellaneous Minor Depts.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Municipalities	·56	·26	2·90	·05	— 1·50	..	2·27
Buildings and Communications	·26	·08	— ·02	·01	·77	..	1·05
Irrigation	·88	— ·05	..	·01	— ·59	..	— ·25
Railways	..	·01	..	..	..	..	·01
Printing	..	·04	..	..	..	..	·04
Industrial	·03	·24	·09	..	..	·01	·37
Special Works	..	..	..	..	3·42	..	3·42
Development	..	·08	..	·02	1·55	..	1·60
Total	5·29	18·27	8·89	1·25	4·07	1·47	29·24

Besides the expenditure from the 1333 F. grant mentioned in para. 852, the expenditure which the departments have incurred from the balances at their credit on account of their savings in the grant of 1332 F. are as follows :—

Departments	Amount	Purpose
1A. Land Revenue ..	·16	For tents, etc.
5B. Registration ..	·05	Travelling Allowance.
9. Mint ..	·25	For supplies.
14. General Administration.	·09	House Rent, Contingencies and Travelling Allowances.
19. Military ..	·47	Arms and Accoutrements, feeding charges for mules and mobilisation.
23. Education ..	1·67	Salaries (·89), Contingencies and Travelling Allowances (·66), Buildings (·56), and Special Charges (·6).
24. Medicine ..	·08	Supply of Electric Power to Afzul Gunj Hospital.
32. Irrigation ..	·17	Salaries, Travelling Allowances, etc.
38. Industrial ..	·10	Buildings (·02), Travelling Allowances and Special Charges (·08).
Total ..	3·04	

The balance of 1332 F. still at the credit of the departments is 21·61.

The Budget grant for Municipalities and Public Improvements was 30·13 and to this were transferred 2·31 from Buildings and Communications (2·15 from Special Works and ·16 from Ordinary Works) raising the total grant to 32·44. Against this the total expenditure was 32·30; of which, however, 2·08 is on account of excess expenditure on Himayat Sagar and has been taken as expenditure in advance to be adjusted from the grant of 1334 F. Excluding this, the net expenditure debited under this head is 30·22 leaving a saving of 2·27 as follows :—

Hyderabad Municipality	·22
City Improvement Board and Public Gardens ..	·97
District Gardens	·01
Water Works (Buildings and Communications grant) 1·07	
	2·27
Pension and salary adjustment debited to Government. ..	— ·05
Total ..	2·22

The savings under Water Works (1·07) will be taken as a set off against the excess expenditure in 1332 F. under Major Head 31 Buildings and Communications.

Excluding the extraordinary provision of 9·96 for Delhi Palace and other Special Works from the total grant of 58·57, the grant for 1333 F. was 48·61. From this, ·16 and ·65 which, with the addition of 1·50 transferred from the grant for Special Works, made up 2·31 referred to in the previous para., were transferred to Drainage and Himayat Sagar, respectively. The actual expenditure is 46·73 leaving a balance of 1·07 which is made up as follows :—

Buildings and Communications ..	1·22
Special Works	— ·17
	1·05
Adjustments to Government ..	·02
	1·07

The savings under Buildings and Communications will be taken in partial adjustment of the excess expenditure of the previous years of the contract.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

353. The Budget provision for Capital undertakings was 122·67 against which the actual expenditure incurred is 79·56. The Estimates and Actuals are compared below :—

Heads	Original Estimate	Actuals
Irrigation	40·00	48·81
Railway Construction and Compensation	75·00	27·39
Electricity	2·00	·80
Workshop	·50	·05
Printing	1·61	1·51
Telephone	2·06	2·32
Industries	1·50	4·18
Total ..	122·67	79·56

The decrease under Railway Construction is due to the slowing down of the programme pending settlement of questions about rates and alignment with the Railway Board and the neighbouring railway companies.

The increase under Industries (2·68 lakhs) is due to an adjustment of expenditure on Alcohol Factory transferred from Suspense in 1333 F. accounts.

INVESTMENTS

354. Total expenditure (net) on Investments was 14·19 of which 5·83 were invested in Singareni Collieries Debentures and 8·36 in 3½ per cent. British Government Promissory Notes to build up the Reserve for Interest Bearing Deposits.

DEBT HEADS

355. The anticipated surplus of 22·23 is converted into a deficit of 114·86. The statement below exhibits the deviations from the Budget Estimates :—

Heads	Net Estimate	ACTUALS			Difference	
		Incomings	Outgoings	Net	+ Better	— Worse
Government Debt ..	—1·00	..	0·49	— 49	·51	..
Reserve	..	46·48	32·82	+14·16	14·16	..
Deposits bearing Interest ..	8·64	29·06	11·74	+17·32	8·68	..
Deposits not bearing Interest .	4·87	146·21	157·48	—11·27	..	15·64
Advances bearing Interest ..	1·02	13·43	4·01	+ 9·42	8·40	..
Advances not bearing Interest.	7·70	86·62	169·27	—82·65	..	90·35
Remittances	..	..	37·87	—37·87	..	37·87
Cheques	1·50	..	8·52	— 8·52	..	5·02
Suspense	..	1·77	..	+ 1·77	1·77	..
Total ..	22·23	323·57	416·20	—92·63	33·52	148·38

The following paragraphs explain the causes of the above deviations.

356. A provision of one lakh was made for the payment of short term loans, but the claims presented amounted to only ·49 leaving an unspent balance of ·51 lakh.

Government Debt ·51

357.

Reserves (14·16)

Heads	ESTIMATE 1883 F.			ACTUALS 1883 F.			DIFFERENCE
	In-comings	Out-goings	Net	In-comings	Out-goings	Net	Net
Famine Insurance Fund ..	15·51	15·51	..	15·82	20·06	— 4·74	— 4·74
Debt Redemption Fund ..	12·50	12·50	..	12·81	12·52	— ·21	— ·21
O. S. Stabilization Reserve ..	..	..	..	18·81	·08	+18·78	+18·78
Railway Reserve . ..	4·58	4·58	..	4·26	4·89	— ·63	— ·63
Deposit Reserve ..	..	..	..	9·88	8·87	·96	+ ·96
Total ..	32·59	32·59	..	60·08	45·87	14·16	14·16

Against the estimate of 15·51, the actual investments amounted to

- (a) **Famine Insurance Fund.** 14·88, and 5·18 were taken out to finance famine relief operations in Raichur.

The investment on account of the fund exceeded the provision by ·02.

- (b) **Debt Redemption.** The Interest estimate was also upset by ·19 owing to a portion of interest on 4 per cent. loan being credited to 1334 accounts, resulting in a net overestimate of ·21.

The betterment of 18·78 is mainly due to profits from coins issued

- (c) **O.S. Stabilization Reserve.** during the course of the year.

The receipts were worse by ·63 owing to the fact that a portion of

- (d) **Railway Reserve.** 4 per cent. conversion loan was credited in 1334 F. accounts.

This Reserve was created after the Budget for 1333 F. had been framed.

- (e) **Deposit Reserve.** The difference represents the interest earned on the investments on behalf of the Fund.

358. The improvement is mainly due to Savings Bank Deposits.

Deposits bearing Interest
8·68

359. The outgoings exceeded the incomings under Personal Depos- its (3·54), P. W. D. (5·18), Court of Wards (4·07), Municipality (·73) and Civil Courts (1·04). Deposits not bearing Interest 15·64
There are small variations under other items.

360. The increase is chiefly under Revenue Takavis (8·64).

Advances bearing Interest 8·40

361. Coinage advances for purchase of bullion show an increase of 66·81. Advances to departments and also advance on account of salaries, etc. were in the aggregate more by 10·09. Withdrawals of departmental savings amounted to 3·04. The net excess under Exchange account with the British Government was ·88. The receipts from Revenue Takavis were less by 9·63. The variations under other items are better by ·10.

362. The outgoings under Sarf-i-Khas Remittances exceeded incom- ings by 28·92 due to payment of the surpluses of 1882 and 1883 F. The adjustment of Savings Bank Balances included under Remittances in 1882 F. has resulted in a decrease of 5·68. Customs Remittances show a debit balance of ·81 and Cash Remittances ·46. Other small variations have resulted in a deficit of 1·50.

363. The net result of transactions under Suspense has increased the balance by 1·77 lakhs.

Suspense 1·77

364. Against the estimated surplus of 1·50 the accounts are closed with a debit balance of 8·52 due to encashment of cheques issued in the previous year.

Uncashed cheques —5·02

BALANCES

365. The year 1333 F. closed actually with a balance of 458·98 as against an estimate of 400·42.

A better opening balance contributed 49·63. The increase under Service Receipts added 38·51. The net savings under Service Heads gave another 38·81 lakhs. Unspent capital allotment amounted to 43·11. Investments were less by 3·31. The total gain to the Cash balance from all these sources was 173·37. On the other hand, the outgoings under Debt Head, as already explained, were more by 114·86 leaving a net improvement of 58·51 in the closing balance. The financial position at the close of the year is set forth below :—

Heads	RECEIPTS			Heads	EXPENDITURE		
	Original	Actuals	Difference		Original	Actuals	Difference
Service Heads ..	718·78	757·29	38·51	Service Heads ..	695·64	656·83	—38·81
Deptl. Balances ..	..	29·24	29·24	Deptl. Balances ..	..	29·24	29·24
				Capital Exp. ..	122·67	79·56	—43·11
				Investments ..	17·50	14·19	— 3·31
Debt Heads ..	22·23	..	—22·23	Debt Heads ..	..	92·63	92·63
Total ..	741·01	786·53	45·52		835·81	872·45	36·64
Opening Balance.	495·22	544·85	49·63	Closing Balance	400·42	458·93	58·51
Grand Total ..	1,236·23	1,331·88	95·15		1,236·23	1,331·88	95·15

SECTION II.

Paper Currency

366. Notes of the denomination of Five, Ten and Hundred rupees were in circulation as in previous years. 7,370 One Rupee Notes which have been recalled remained in circulation as compared with 91,881 in the preceding year.

Note Issue.

367. Excluding Notes in Government Treasuries and the Hyderabad Branch of the Imperial Bank of India, the net circulation of Notes of various denominations on the last day of 1332 and 1333 F. was as follows :—

Circulation.

	O.S. Rs. in Lakhs			
1332 Fasli	..	..	..	159·87
1333 Fasli	..	..	..	232·68

The percentage of Notes of various denominations to the gross circulation (Rs. 2,55,28,929) was as follows on the last day of 1333 Fasli.

	Per cent.			
1 Rupee Notes	..	..	..	0·03
5 do	..	..	..	9·70
10 do	..	..	..	39·83
100 do	..	..	..	50·44

368. The Paper Currency Reserve stood as follows on the last day of 1332 and 1333 Fasli :—

			1332 Fasli	1333 Fasli
O. S. Rupee Coins	..	..	1,45,12,468	55,69,087
B. G. Rupee Coins	..	..	..	O.S. Rs. 1,45,00,000 equivalent to B. G. Rs. 1,24,28,572.
5 Per cent. War Bonds.	..	..	B.G. Rs. 87,27,500 equivalent to O.S. Rs. 48,48,750	O.S. Rs. 54,59,888 equivalent to B.G. Rs. 46,79,904.

The interest due on investments to the end of 1333 F. amounted to Rs. 6,11,765-8-0 (of which Rs. 1,27,558 will fall due in Bahman 1334 F.) After deducting Rs. 4,511 on account of establishment charges for the year and Rs. 48,682 for depreciation at 6·5 per cent on total capital expenditure of Rs. 6,62,211 incurred to the end of 1333 F. for engraving plates and printing Notes, etc., there was a net gain of Rs. 5,63,572-8-0.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous

SECTION I.

Ecclesiastical Department.

369. Moulvi Habeeb-ur-Rahman Khan Saheb Sherwani (Nawab Sadar Yar Jung Bahadur) continued as Sadar-us-Sudur during the year under report.

370. The Budget provision and expenditure on account of religious and charitable grants in 1332 F. and 1333 F. are given below :—

Fasli Year	Budget provision	Expenditure
1332.. ..	9,70,500	10,06,022
1333.. ..	12,02,000	11,63,158

371. The following statement shows how the expenditure was distributed :—

Particulars	1332 F.	1333 F.
Cost of Ecclesiastical Department	1,10,812	1,75,068
Mosques and Temples	1,15,957	1,31,139
Grants to Religious and Charitable Institutions ..	1,47,208	*3,07,361
Mamuldars	47,473	50,101
Yomiadars and Salianadars .. .	2,25,304	2,62,042
Charges on account of pilgrims to Mecca ..	32,217	35,960
Expences in connection with festivals ..	65,827	61,942
Charities	2,61,224	1,36,545
Total ..	10,06,022	11,63,158

* This includes a sum of Rs. 1,16,696 in respect of repairs to Masjid-i-Aqsa.

372. The Sadar-us-Sudur's resume of the work done during the year makes mention of the following among other measures which were introduced by the department. The slaughter work in the slaughter-houses, Hyderabad, that was in charge of inexperienced mullahs was brought under Government supervision, the mullahs being compelled to pass the professional examination, and their salaries were paid out of slaughter fees collection ; Kazis were exempted from fixing stamps in official correspondence ; villages where there are no courts, the Kazis and deputy Kazis and in their absence the Muslim patels or patwaris have been empowered to grant certificate of divorce in consultation with the High Court ; besides Talukdars and Tahsildars, the District Judges also have been authorised to inspect the Kazi's offices ; it has been ordered that out of nikahana (Kazis fees) viz., Rs. 5., Rs. 3. should be taken by the Kazis and Rs. 2 given to their naibs ; six *Ahl-at-Khidmat-a-sharia* (religious office bearers) were given certificates.

SECTION II.

Electricity Department.

373. Mr. R. L. Gamlen continued to be Director except for 4 months and 12 days (from 5th Thir to 16th Aban 1333 F.) when Mr. O. H. Brown, Assistant Director, was in charge.

Control.
374. As before, there were 8 main and feeder lines and 39 Sub-stations.
Number of Lines. 3,054 yards of cable of various sizes costing Rs. 16,228 and 5,150 yards of over-head lines costing Rs. 5,957 were laid during the year.

Including Secunderabad, there were 4,027 consumers at the end of 1333 F. Fifty-one water pumps, 122 flour and rice mills, 3 X-Ray apparatus, 13 motor mills, 2 ice factories, one tile factory and 48 motors for other works were worked by electricity.

375. The total income of the Department derived from the sale of energy inclusive of other miscellaneous receipts amounting to Rs. 18,056 was Rs. 8,67,752 against Rs. 8,15,882 in the preceding year. The net profit, after deducting Rs. 5,55,263 on account of cost of generation, distribution, etc., and Rs. 2,19,220 for depreciation, amounted to Rs. 93,269 which gives a return of 2·2 per cent. on the capital outlay (amounting to Rs. 42,05,484 to the end of 1333 F.) against 5·2 in the preceding year.

SECTION III.

Workshop.

376. In his report for 1332 F., the Mint Master had referred to the beneficial results to the Department rendered possible by commercialization which was started in that year. The Department continued to work on the same lines during the year under review, and he remarks that the results obtained during these two years go to prove that given a freer hand and necessary facilities in the way of essential additional equipment the Department could show better results than it has done hitherto. He expresses the hope that the Workshop Department will be empowered to proceed with the creation of such plant and tools as it may consider essential to the economical and profitable working of the concern.

During the year, besides manufacturing and supplying articles as per orders received from the Public Works Department, the Electricity Department, the Oosmania General Hospital, the Telephone Department, the Military Department, the Government Central Press, the Osmania College, Jagirdars' College, the Osmania Central Technical Institute, and public and private bodies, the Workshop Department attended to repairs and renewals to Mint machinery and supplied all the accessories and materials required for coining rupees and 2 pie pieces.

The turnover for the year under report including work done for minor capital extensions and increase in stock-in-trade amounted to Rs. 5,14,243 against Rs. 4,99,702 in the preceding year.

377. The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 5,12,019. Of this, Rs. 2,25,459 were spent on purchases and other expenses for turnover; Rs. 1,40,189 on wages of workmen; Rs. 69,858 on establishment; Rs. 6,445 on contingencies; Rs. 16,306 on account of depreciation on buildings and machinery; and Rs. 53,762 for payment of interest on capital outlay. The net profit of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 2,224.

SECTION IV.

City Improvement Board.

378. Mr. Bhavnani, B.A., C.E., continued to be in charge of the City Improvement Board during the year under report.

379. The work of improving the Nampally quarters and Public Gardens was finished during the year, and very little work remained to be done in Sultan Shahi Quarter. Twenty-six poor class houses were constructed, 2 at Nampally and 24 at Mussallam Jung Quarter, bringing the total number of houses built to 596.

The following works were in progress :—

Construction of Padshahi Ashur Khana road ; improvement of Mussallam Jung Garden, Mogulpura and Topeka Sancha quarters ; widening of Afzul Shahi road and Pathergatti road ; construction of Afzul Sagar storm water drain, storm water drains in Sultan Shahi, Nampally and Lingampally ; compound walls round grave-yards at Nampally and Mussallam Jung Garden ; Mir Jumla Tank Scheme ; and construction of Goods shed road from Kachiguda Railway Station.

380. The total expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 8,73,438 against Rs. 6,85,464 in the preceding year. Of this sum, Rs. 2,95,636 were spent on construction, Rs. 3,95,285 on compensation, Rs. 15,187 on maintenance, Rs. 1,23,808 on establishment, and Rs. 43,522 on tools and plant.

SECTION V.

Department of Statistics.

381. Moulvi Mohamed Rahmatulla Sahab continued as Director of Statistics during the year under report.

382. As usual, the Statistics Department prepared the weekly season and price reports, crop forecasts, statements relating to inland trade and periodical returns regarding Joint Stock Companies. Statistics were also compiled and published in respect of large Industrial establishments, Spinning and Weaving Mills, Agriculture and Wages. The rainfall statistics for 30 years (1304-1333 F.), the statistics of house rents of Hyderabad, Residency Bazaars and the Cantonments of Secunderabad and Bolarum for the septennium (1323-1329 F.) and the Postal Statistics for the quinquennium (1325-1329 F.) were compiled during the year. Partial statistics were collected concerning mortality on account of snake bites and the attacks of wild animals.

Besides these, the Statistical Charts showing the course of prices and quantities of certain commodities of commercial importance for the period 1320-1330 F. were prepared. Another useful compilation undertaken by the department was the Statistical Abstract of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions, containing statistics of general interest relating to all the departments of the State. This covers a period of 10 years (1320-1330 F.) and contains 101 tables, of which almost 50 have been finished.

383. The cost of the Department was Rs. 32,702 against Rs. 41,190 in the preceding year.

SECTION VI.

The Gazetteer Department.

384. Moulvi Mohamed Rahmatulla Sahab remained in charge of this Department throughout the year under report.

385. As stated in the report of the previous year, two volumes have to be prepared for each district—Part I being dependent on the compilation of Part II. Since the latter requires material from the district offices and various offices of the City, it was decided to collect it synchronously for all the districts and to

begin compiling tables, of which 34 are necessary in respect of each district. During the year under report, the number of tables compiled was as follows :—

District	Tables
Aurangabad	30
Gulberga	12
Bidar	9
Parbhani	8
Bid	7
Osmanabad	7
Nizamabad	7
Karimnagar	7
Raichur	8
Mahbubnagar	3
Nanded	2
Nalgonda	2
Warangal	2
Adilabad	2
Medak	1

Besides, certain chapters regarding Aurangabad District, based on the completed tables, have been drafted and those having a technical bearing were checked or were being checked by the departments concerned. It is hoped that the Table Volumes of all the districts and the first volumes of the districts of Aurangabad, Gulbarga and Bidar will be ready by next year.

The compilation of Village Lists is being carried on side by side with the preparation of the Gazetteer. The Lists relating to the districts of Aurangabad, Gulbarga and Nanded were compiled during the year.

386. The total cost of the Department for the year under report was Rs. 7,726 as against Rs. 6,311 in 1332 Fasli.

Cost of the Department.

SECTION VII.

Development Department.

387. A detailed list of Survey Numbers (made over by the Revenue Department and the Forest Department for purpose of colonization in accordance with the decision of the Development Department Board) was published during the year showing whether they were fit or unfit for cultivation and whether they contained any source of irrigation and the name of the taluk and village where they existed and their distance from the Railway station. The above list also contained survey numbers of different taluks, viz., Pakhal, Malug, Yallandu, Mahbubabad Paloncha, Amerabad, Chinur, Otnur, Asifabad, Nirmal, Rajura, Sirpur, Madhara, Mahadevpur, Adilabad, Lakshetipet, Kinwat and Botha, their total area being 6,77,626 acres. Of this, 4,09,682 acres of land (3,47,314 of the Revenue Department and 62,368 of the Forest Department) were shown as fit for cultivation and 2,67,944 acres (2,40,627 of the Revenue Department and 27,317 of the Forest Department) unfit for cultivation.

Another list of survey numbers of other taluks measuring 1,79,360 acres of land (1,63,225 of the Revenue Department and 16,135 of the Forest Department) fit for cultivation was under preparation and will be published shortly. Owing to frequent corrections in the total area of land made over for colonization and settlement of objections, the work of distribution of blocks to the purchasers could not be started and consequently out of Rs.6,08,311 paid by the purchasers, Rs. 92,907 were withdrawn during the year.

388. Mr. M. Ahsan, M. I. E., continued to work as Commissioner of the Development Department under Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung Bahadur, Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Irrigation Branch. The Investigation Party of the Adilabad

Works.

District surveyed 898 miles of road and that of the Warangal District 55½ miles. The estimates for most of the roads have since been sanctioned and the roads are under construction.

The total grant provided in the budget for 1333 F. was Rs. 12,76,374 and the total expenditure Rs. 8,70,738 as against Rs. 14,22,000 and Rs. 8,52,000, respectively, in the preceding year. Of this, Rs. 2,86,025 were spent on Establishment, Rs. 5,46,845 on Works and Rs. 87,868 on Tools and Plant, etc. Out of the total expenditure on Works Rs. 1,62,589 were spent on buildings, Rs. 3,34,391 on communications and Rs. 49,865 on tanks and canals. The net expenditure incurred on Works in the Adilabad District was Rs. 4,61,456 and on Establishment Rs. 1,59,529 against Rs. 3,03,000 and Rs. 1,74,000, respectively, in 1332 Fasli.

SECTION VIII.

Archæology.

389. Mr. Ghulam Yazdani, M.A., M.R.A.C., Director, Archæological Department, who had been on deputation to countries in Europe, Africa and Western Asia with a view to study the monuments there returned to Hyderabad on 20th Ardibeshisht 1333 F. During his absence Mr. Syed Ali Asghar Bilgrami carried on the current work of the Department.

390. The Director inspected certain new monuments in the Medak and Osmanabad Districts, the most important of which was the historical fort at Parenda. The present Survey of new Monuments. fortifications of the fort date back to the Bahmani period and exhibit very high skill in military engineering. The various lines of defence comprise a glacis, a retaining wall, a covered passage, a counterscarp, a moat, a scarp and a double tier of ramparts with bastions and towers. The main entrance had a drawbridge and the position of the various inner gates was such as to surprise the assailants at every stage during their entry into the fort. Apart from the architectural interest of these fortifications, the fort also possesses a mosque which is a perfect gem of the early Muslim style of the Deccan. It is built of polished black stone, in the pillar and lintel style, with flat carved ceiling divided into numerous compartments. The *jali* screens of the walls and the railing of the pulpit are reminiscent of similar devices of the mediæval Deccan temples; but here they have been used with such good taste as to produce no feeling of incongruity in the general style of the building. The mosque possesses no inscription, but from its architecture one can surmise that it is a late fourteenth or early fifteenth century work.

391. In the field of conservation a sum of Rs. 1,745 was spent during the year in repairing the beautiful mosque called Conservation. Toli Masjid, in the suburbs of Hyderabad. This building, according to an inscription preserved in the mihrab, was built by Musa Khan, the famous General of Abdulla Khutub Shah. The style of this monument although lacking in vigour and boldness of design shows considerable picturesqueness in the arrangement of decorative detail.

The repairs to the famous thousand-pillared temple of Hanamkonda which had been going on for several years have now been completed. The total expenditure incurred up to the end of 1333 F. amounts to Rs. 33,789. The work of mounting the old guns at the Public Gardens, Hyderabad, was completed at a total cost of Rs. 3,025.

Doors of expanded metal have been fixed at the temple at Dichpalli at a cost of Rs. 416. This temple is the finest specimen of the mixed Dravidian and Chalukyan styles in the Dominions.

Besides, special repairs to the Ajanta and the Ellora Caves at Aurangabad, Malik Amber's Tomb at Khuldabad, Ibrahim Barid's Tomb at Bidar, the Pani Mahal at Naldurg, the monument inside the Fort at Warangal

were in progress during the year. The total expenditure on these repairs in 1888 F. amounted to Rs. 9,681.

The work of clearing and fixing the frescoes at Ajanta has been going on steadily through a mechanic named Ghulam Nabi, who was trained by the Italian Restorateurs for two seasons during their stay at Ajanta. The road from Aurangabad to Ajanta is nearing completion, while the construction of the road from Fardapur to the caves has been started.

392. In the domain of inscriptions, a Canarese record was discovered by the Director at Bodhan while inspecting the mosque there. The inscribed pillar now forms a step to the platform on which several Muslim graves are built and it was only by chance that the inscribed surface was noticed. The record will shortly be published in the Hyderabad Archæological Series under the editorship of Rao Bahadur R. Narshimha Charya, M.A., M.R.A.S., (Retired Director of Archæological Researches in Mysore). It refers itself to the reign of the Chalukya king Trailokyamalla (Somesvara I) and bears a date corresponding to A.D. 1056 and records the renovation of an old Vishnu temple at Bodhan and grant of two villages for its upkeep.

Another inscription engraved on three copper plates, which were discovered by fishermen while fishing in a river in the jagir village of the Raja of Kaolas named Beyrkor, Bodhan Taluq, Nizamabad District, will form another number of the Hyderabad Archæological Series, under the joint editorship of Mr. S. Hanumanth Rao (Professor of History, Nizam College) and Rao Bahadur H. Krishna Sastri, Government Epigraphist for India. The plates belong to the reign of the great Queen Rudramamba and is important for the history of the Kakatiyas. They mention some feudal princes not known from the Kakatiya records published so far. The date corresponds to A. D. 1273.

393. During the year under report, 605 coins consisting of 151 gold, 400 silver and 54 copper or other metal, were added to the cabinet of the Hyderabad Museum. Of these, mention may be made of a rare Mughal Mint which numismatists used to read as Purbandar in Kathiawar. In 1917, Professor S. H. Hodivala of the Junagadh College, Kathiawar, put in a caveat against the reading Purbandar as the final letters were not clear in any of the few then known coins, and suggested Parenda in the Nizam's Dominions as the real name of the mint and asked that judgment may be reserved until the discovery of less ambiguous specimens. Two of such specimens (silver) have been found in the cabinet of the Hyderabad Museum where the terminal *alif* is so clearly inscribed as to leave not a shadow of doubt that the Mint is really Parenda and not Purbandar. Another new Mughal Mint has also been discovered, viz., Kamkurti. This seems to have been the head-quarters of the Zemindar of Garmutkal in the Sircar of Malkhed in the Dominions. So Purbandar will have to be deleted from the list of Mughal mint towns and Parenda and Kamkurti added as new mints.

394. The total cost of maintaining the Archæological Department was Rs. 41,307 against Rs. 39,952 in the previous year.

SECTION IX.

Government Central Press.

395. Mr. R.V. Pillai, Bar,-at-Law, continued as Superintendent Government Central Press, during the year under report.

396. During the year, 19,252 pages (Type) were composed and 1,01,13,441 impressions printed as against 17,449 and 81,33,674, respectively, in the preceding year. The number of pages written for the Litho Press and the impressions printed thereon

were 22,041 and 73,98,390, respectively, as against 20,172 pages and 62,89,088 impressions in 1332 F. 3,06,582 books were bound during the year as compared with 3,18,989 in 1332 F. Besides, perforation, embossing, ruling, numbering and Vandyke work was also done in the Press.

397. Very little work was done in this branch of the Press. This is explained to be due to the fact that since the installation of Monotype during the year under report, 80 per cent. of the English composing work is being done on these machines and display type is also cast by the special attachment which forms a part of one of the monotype casters. Type metal of the value of Rs. 4,909-11-4 was purchased during the year.

398. Fairly good progress was made in this department. Under Government orders the Superintendent was sent over to Madras with the Head Caster in view of this work being developed. The punch-cutter for cutting Urdu punches, who was brought down from Madras, did not stay long owing to plague and other reasons. The Press has been able to train two good calligraphists and the work of cutting one series of punches is nearing completion. The Superintendent hopes that the types cast from them will be as perfect as modern mechanical efficiency can effect.

399. The book value of the plant at the end of 1332 F. stood at Rs. 1,13,693. The total cost of new machinery purchased during the year came to Rs. 1,19,809 bringing up the total value to Rs. 2,33,501. After writing off the usual depreciation the total book value of the plant was Rs. 2,18,462 at the end of the year under report. The following statement shows how the sum of Rs. 2,49,666-10-8 sanctioned by Government on account of capital expenditure was expended :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1 Machinery received for the Central Press	1,19,808	11	1
2 New machinery ordered and paid for ..	.. 16,558	8	0
3 Machinery supplied to University Press	.. 31,397	0	1
4 Cost of training workmen in Bombay for Monotype work	.. 359	0	8
5 Superintendent's expenses to Madras for Nastaliq work with the Head Caster ..	.. 497	1	2
6 Wages of Punch-cutter brought down from Madras.	386	10	8
7 Utilized for the purchase of site for the Press	.. 37,065	1	10
8 On hand at the Central Treasury for meeting the cost of Nastaliq Foundry ..	.. 43,594	9	2
Total	.. 2,49,666	10	8

400. The total value of the Press Stores (Contingencies, binding materials and *Jarida* paper) that remained in stock at the end of 1332 F. was Rs. 38,835 against Rs. 43,986 in the previous year.

401. During the year, a sum of Rs. 14,669 was realized on account of subscriptions, advertisements and sale of *Jarida* (Government Gazette) against Rs. 3,493 in the previous year. There were at the close of the year, 83 against 81 subscribers and 713 copies of *Jarida* were sent to Government Offices against 730 in 1332 Fasli.

402. The total cash receipts, departmental book adjustments, including the cost of *Jarida* and other unfinished works chargeable to Government Offices amounted to Rs. 1,94,091 and the total expenditure to Rs. 1,89,959 as against Rs. 1,83,948 and Rs. 1,74,490, respectively, in 1332 F., resulting in a profit of Rs. 4,132 only against Rs. 9,458 in 1332 F. In this connection, the Superintendent explains that the Press has not been able to show much profit

owing chiefly to the faulty schedule of rates which does not allow of the Press getting full credit for the actual cost of work done for the public offices in spite of improvement in the quality of work turned out by the Press with the up-to-date machinery with which it has been equipped. The recommendations made in connection with this matter by Rao Bahadur K. Jagadisan, Examiner of Government of India Press Accounts, after his inspection of the Press, have been approved by the Hon'ble the Finance Member with certain modifications.

During the year under report the profit was also affected owing to the depreciation charges on plant and machinery having amounted to as much as Rs. 27,588 and short working hours of the Press operatives owing to the prevalence of plague.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions

FOR THE YEAR

1333 Fasli

(6th October 1923 to 5th October 1924 A.D.)

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